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USSR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD282220 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 28, TASS--The speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting with voters in Moscow on February 22 attracted great attention of members of the Disarmament Committee that continues working here. The speech was published as an official document of the Disarmament Committee in connection with its great significance and the fact that it provides the answer to many questions that are now of concern to the international community.

Speaking at today's meeting, USSR representative Viktor Israelyn called the attention of the committee to the main provisions of Leonid Brezhnev's speech, stressing that the policy of peace, the struggle for detente and for lessening the threat of a nuclear war ensures mankind's future. Concrete proposals of socialist countries on questions of disarmament, the speaker said, mean a broad and realistic program of ensurance of peace. The Soviet Union opposes the "doctrine" of war hysteria and feverish arms race unleashed by the West with the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security, for reduction of armaments, for disarmament.

At the same time, the course of the discussion in the committee shows that the United States and its allies in NATO, as well as China, that took the road at the aggravation of the international situation, seek to replace businesslike and constructive discussion of measures of disarmament with discussing secondary matters and at time even questions that have nothing to do with the agenda of the committee. Trying to justify the arms race launched by NATO, the unwillingness to embark on real disarmament, representatives of some countries grossly distort the policy of the socialist countries, resort to provocative and vicious anti-Soviet allegations. The Soviet representative resolutely rebuffed such allegations.

ATTACHE REBUTS BRITISH ENVOY'S MBFR TALKS ADDRESS

LD281728 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

Representatives of 19 countries participating in the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe has come together in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today for their 229th plenary meeting behind closed doors.

As a spokesman for the Western side told newsmen, the meeting was addressed by head of the British delegation Ambassador E. Jackson. The British diplomat was trying to lay the blame on the socialist countries for the lack of progress in discussing the question of the figures of the numerical strength of the armed forces.

The statement by the Western spokesman was commented in a TASS interview by the press attache of the Soviet delegation. The statement by Ambassador Jackson claiming that the East is responsible for the protraction of the debate on figures does not correspond to fact, the press attache stressed.

The problem of figures has been created by the unfounded overstatement by the West of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states in the area of reductions.

Western officials have more than once acknowledged that there is an approximate parity as regards the numerical strength of the troops of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in central Europe. The latest example of such acknowledgement is contained in the report by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown to the U.S. Congress, which was published late in January 1980.

The Western representatives at the Vienna talks cannot deny the fact that the East has granted all the necessary data as regards the troops of the socialist countries in the area of reductions. Therefore, it is precisely the reluctance of the West to acknowledge these figures and the lack of the possibility and readiness to prove their estimates that is the cause of the protraction of the talks. They are used by the NATO countries in an attempt to ensure for themselves unilateral military advantages.

The British ambassador also claimed that the East has insufficiently appreciated the Western idea of a simplification of the plan of cuts. The Western proposals of December 20, 1979 are insufficient, because they totally exclude any guarantees that after the Soviet force cuts at the first stage the other Western direct participants in the Vienna talks will not increase the numerical strength of their troops in central Europe and subsequently reduce them at the second stage.

It is precisely the readiness of all the direct participants in the cuts of their forces and arms that is the agreed aim of the Vienna talks, the spokesman for the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

LD282056 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 28, TASS--The United States held another nuclear weapon test. According to a UPI report, an underground explosion of a nuclear device with a yield of 20 thousand tons was staged in the Nevada Desert. This is the United States' 335th underground nuclear test since 1963.

TIES WITH CEMA AS IMPORTANT TO WEST EUROPE AS TO EAST

LD281121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Prof N. Shmelev article: "Material Fabric of Detente"]

[Text] Imperialist reaction headed by the U.S. ruling circles is taking more and more dangerous steps in an attempt to resurrect the "from a position of strength" policy and to replace the spirit of Helsinki with the cold war spirit. Recently this line, inimical to the cause of peace and international cooperation, has clearly manifested itself not only in the military and political sphere but also in the sphere of economic ties, which certain western circles would like to use as a means of putting pressure on the USSR and the other socialist community countries. U.S. President J. Carter's decision announced at the beginning of this year to place restrictions on the supply of a number of commodities to the USSR and on the development of scientific and technical exchange between the two countries can serve as evidence of this. The American administration is stubbornly trying to involve other capitalist countries, particularly its West European allies, in this policy.

Commenting on these actions, certain mass news organs in the West are fueling a mood of extreme pessimism regarding the possibilities of developing cooperation between socialist and capitalist states and are trying to vilify everything that has been achieved in this sphere in recent years. This viewpoint, however, is not supported by sober-minded politicians, scientists and representatives of business circles in the West, who have had time to be convinced that economic, scientific and technical ties between the socialist and capitalist world bring both sides palpable benefits.

Life shows that mutually advantageous cooperation between the socialist community countries and Western countries has developed and is continuing to develop despite the intrigues of all its opponents. In 1978 the CEMA countries' commodity turnover with West Europe topped the level of $50 billion. Even under conditions of a relatively slack international situation its growth rate in 1976-1979 stood at the level of 9 percent, and for the Soviet Union more than 10 percent.

More than 1,500 agreements on long-term industrial cooperation have now been concluded between the CEMA countries and their Western partners. Approximately 300 joint societies and banks are operating successfully in Western markets with the socialist countries' financial participation. An overall European infrastructure is gradually taking shape; and one of its important elements is the trans-European gas pipeline which insures major supplies of Soviet natural gas to consumers in a number of countries not only in East Europe but also Austria, Italy, France and the FRG.

The broadening of economic ties between East and West Europe is not a phenomenon of expediency. It is dictated by the objective needs of the states situated here, by the historically evolved mutually complementary nature of their economic structures, by deep-seated trends in the modern international division of labor, by the worldwide nature of scientific and technical progress and by the partner's long-term interests.

The socialist countries are increasingly actively joining in worldwide economic exchange. In the seventies their export potential appreciably increased and strengthened, the geography of foreign economic ties was extended and the share of exports in their national income increased.

At the same time it is obvious that trade and other ties with the West are a substantial factor, but merely an additional one, in the CEMA countries' economic progress. Their own growth potential, fraternal cooperation, the advantages of socialist economic integration and their joint economic potential are a reliable guarantee of the fraternal socialist states' economic and technical independence despite any shift in the international situation. Imports from developed capitalist states, for example, now stand at no more than 1.5 percent of the Soviet Union's GNP. It is clear to any unprejudiced observer that these imports do not and cannot determine the overall prospects of our country's socioeconomic development.

Economic cooperation between Western countries and the world of socialism is in no way charity, as Washington figures try to maintain today, seeking to involve other capitalist countries in their embargo policy. This cooperation is no less advantageous to the West than to the socialist countries. The CEMA countries' orders, for example, enabled many West European countries to lessen the impact of the crisis of the mid-seventies. Today these orders give employment to approximately 2 million people in West Europe--which, of course, is of some importance under conditions when unemployment there has risen once again to 6.5 million. In the FRG, for example, more than 6,000 firms employing 400,000 people exist thanks to economic exchange with the CEMA countries.

The FRG obtains from East European countries 11 percent of the raw materials which it consumes, 15 percent of the natural gas, 2 percent of the oil and 3 percent of the coal. Certain other West European states also meet a considerable proportion of their requirements for energy raw material resources with imports from CEMA countries. BUSINESS WEEK, the organ of American business circles, points out that Soviet orders enabled France to achieve a threefold increase in Franco-Soviet trade in the period 1975 through 1979.

This is why West European business and political circles greeted the U.S. administration's recent actions with undisguised alarm. The French newspaper FORUM INTERNATIONAL, for example, points out that the Carter administration's decision to reduce trade and economic ties with the USSR disorganizes the international market and creates panic on the stock exchanges. For a number of Western companies specializing in the production of computers, electronic apparatus and automatic devices "the American ban could mean disaster," Britain's THE TIMES believes.

Our partners in the West cannot fail to be attracted by the possibility of further growth in employment and in the loading of production capacities opened up as a result of broadening cooperation with the CEMA countries and by the palpable boost given to technical progress in industry by the socialist countries' big orders such as, for example, purchases of equipment for the giant Kama truck plant or the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine. Trade and economic ties between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe can help to ease the strain on the energy and raw materials balance of a number of countries on the continent. The potential in this sphere of countries such as the USSR or Poland, for example, does not need to be proved. Oil and petroleum products, gas, coal, nonferrous metals, chromium and manganese, chemical raw materials, diamonds, precious metals and other types of products from the socialist states traditionally hold an important place in international trade in these commodities.

The CEMA countries' positions in the markets for finished products and industrial equipment are also growing steadily stronger. "Many Soviet industrial products," FRG industrial leader O. Wolff von Amerongen says, for example, "can already compete on the West European market. Your steel-casting industry is at a high level. Blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills meet the best world standards. Heavy machine building and turbine construction merit the highest praise."

Interest in the CEMA countries' tremendous scientific and technical groundwork and in their achievements in a number of leading spheres of science and technology is growing among realistically-minded Western circles. The Soviet Union, as the American journal FOREIGN POLICY pointed out recently, is now ahead of the West in such important spheres as welding techniques, the manufacture of synthetic diamonds, the casting of metals in an electromagnetic field and many others. Under present conditions, when West Europe is experiencing a lack of new fundamental technical ideas, while at the same time having a developed experimental production base, utilization of the advantages inherent in the division of labor and in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the continent's socialist and capitalist countries is an important reserve for progress in the scientific and technical sphere.

Europe's socialist and capitalist countries also have an obvious mutual interest in resolving a number of major continentwide problems in the spheres of energy, transportation, exploration of space and the world ocean, public health and environmental protection. The implementation of the Soviet Union's proposal to hold an all-European congress on problems of the environment was the first step on this path.

The long-term, programmatic approach to mutual economic ties found graphic expression in the 25-year agreement, signed during Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978, on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and industrial spheres. The same can also be said of the program adopted in April 1979 to deepen economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France in the period 1980-1990. The Soviet-French program provides in particular for the further deepening of the division of labor and for an intensive exchange in such promising sectors as energy, electronics, machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, motor vehicle building and the aviation industry, television, the construction materials industry, light industry and the food industry.

Experience shows that there are no problems in relations between East and West Europe which cannot be resolved, given of course the partner's good will for cooperation and the desire to further strengthen the material foundation of detente.

The fundamental interests of European peoples, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, are indissolubly linked with detente. Europeans, like the peoples of other continents, know from their own experience the advantages of a quiet, peaceful life and advantageous trade. They will not so easily abandon detente in keeping with American plans for world supremacy. As for the Soviet Union, it still advocates the development of peaceful cooperation with all countries on the basis of full equality and mutual advantage.

BURLATSKIY WARNS U.S. TO BEWARE OF NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

LD261607 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 14 LD

[Fedor Burlatskiy article: "Remember!"--first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] "Remember!" That word has come down to our day from the depths of British history as a warning--when you do something, remember its consequences. And today everyone who is concerned about the fate of peace is demanding of shortsighted politicians who forget the responsibility they bear: "Remember! Remember World War III, remember thermonuclear war.... Remember!"

The beginning of a new decade on which detente's supporters throughout the world had pinned great hopes has unexpectedly been marked by a sharp flareup of international tension. Unexpectedly, because the second half of the seventies--starting with Helsinki and ending with the signing of the SALT II treaty by the USSR and the United States--had seemed to herald a continued thaw.

Now mankind is confronted with a new situation. The U.S. leaders have turned away from detente in the most crucial sphere of present-day international relations--the sphere of the relationship between the USSR and the United States, the two thermonuclear giants on which the fate of world peace depends to a decisive extent.

All over the world people are asking in alarm. What is the reason for the turnabout in foreign policy implemented by the U.S. leaders? Does this mean that detente is finished and mankind is returning to cold war?

In his conversation with the PRAVDA correspondent Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave clear answers to these disturbing questions. Courage and adherence to principles--those are what characterize the Soviet leadership's stance at this crucial moment. Courageous opposition to the hasty actions aimed against the USSR, and fidelity to the principles of detente, to the sacred common human cause of averting thermonuclear war. These significant answers do not conceal the serious new threat to the present international situation, but at the same time they are permeated by the firm certainty that the cause of detente will inevitably triumph.

Attack on the System

In what does the special danger of the White House's recent actions consist? It consists in the fact that the leaders of one of the great powers, which possess colossal military and economic might and therefore great influence on world politics, have made an attack on the basis, on the foundation of the system of international relations.

The basic content of detente is that the world's leading powers and their leaders, conscious of the danger of the thermonuclear threat and the reality of total mutual annihilation, gradually build a system of international relations capable of safeguarding mankind from the accidental or deliberate outbreak of World War III, thermonuclear war. This is precisely the innermost meaning of detente. The abandonment of cold war and brinkmanship, transition to detente, and the formation of international relations based on peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are the methods of achieving this primary aim.

We will not list all detente's achievements in the last 10-15 years. Its arsenal includes the radical change in the relations between socialist and capitalist countries in Europe, the substantial shift in relations between the USSR and the United States, the elimination of hotspots in Asia and Africa, and much, much more. [paragraph continues]

Detente has acquired a mighty legal treaty base: Dozens of major bilateral and multilateral agreements have been adopted--between the USSR and other East European countries and France, West Germany and Italy; between the Soviet Union and the United States; and, finally, the Helsinki Final Act.

Nor will we conceal the serious difficulties. The first is that the process of switching from political detente to military detente and the limitation of the arms race has made only extremely agonizing headway. The second is that detente has been unable to spread to a number of important regions of the modern world, especially to one of the great powers that possess thermonuclear weapons--China, which has irresponsibly continued its outrageous behavior in its relations with the USSR and has set itself the aim of torpedoing detente at all costs.

Despite this, a code of conduct was formed in international relations, especially the relations between the two great powers--the United States and USSR; it included, under conditions of inevitable competition and ideological struggle, the method of constructive talks, strengthening economic and cultural cooperation, mutual restraint, and the prevention of actions capable of provoking a conflict fraught with a thermonuclear explosion.

And what the White House leaders have now attacked is precisely this code of detente, the principles of relations between states with different social systems--principles enshrined in treaties--and therefore the entire present international system.

This is the same as trying to remove a piling from the foundations of a multistory building without worrying at all that the building may, like the Tower of Pisa, develop a list or lean, to one side and hang there. But, unlike the Tower of Pisa, which has survived centuries without collapsing and even delights the gaze of many tourists as one of the wonders of the world, the modern system of international relations cannot remain long in the state of imbalance and distortion, still less hang over the thermonuclear abyss.

The U.S. President's message to Congress, of which readers already know, lists the "five main" U.S. positions in the world arena and makes no mention of the chief aim of contemporary world politics--averting thermonuclear war. There is not a word about peace, detente, Soviet-American cooperation or peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. On the other hand there are endless variations on military themes--creating "the most powerful and most flexible defense forces"; new missiles, bombs and aircraft; military aid for allies, including Pakistan; strategic forces; the quick-reaction corps; mobilization plans; intelligence personnel. All U.S. foreign policy is deliberately considered without taking into account the danger of thermonuclear war; this danger is, as it were, enclosed in brackets and ignored, as though it could be forgotten. Probably for the first time in 20 years, Congress has received a typical Pentagon document from the White House, although the document is devoted to foreign policy.

Just what kind of thing are we faced with? A preelection show of "strong" leadership in the White House or an abrupt turn toward cold war in all U.S. foreign strategy? Both themes can be heard in American press commentaries, but it is certain that the President's message returns the country to the times when the late unlamented President Truman proclaimed the notorious doctrine of nuclear superiority, Atlanticism and American leadership.

The Helsinki agreement, the numerous treaties between Western and Eastern countries in recent years, the economic and cultural cooperation developing in practice and the constant consultations, meetings and exchanges of opinions between top leaders all constitute the core of contemporary international relations.

Fallaciousness of the Linkage Method

The motive of the White House's recent--or, to be more accurate, most recent--operation aimed against detente is given as events in Afghanistan and the military assistance the Soviet Union has given to that country's revolutionary and democratic forces, at their request. Carter's recent "message" to Congress speaks of this at length. But, irrespective of assessments of this action (The White House, of course, has an assessment that differs from those of Afghanistan and the USSR), the method of linking these events with American-Soviet relations and in general with the U.S. line in the world arena is fallacious in itself.

Why should the relations between the USSR and its immediate neighbor--which, incidentally, have been extremely friendly and close for 60 years--be taken so badly across the ocean, still less used as the pretext for a turnabout in all U.S. foreign policy?

The explanations given for this linkage are so confused, chaotic and poorly thought-out that it is impossible to single out any basic argument. The talk to the effect that the USSR must be "punished" is simply ludicrous and is not credited by any serious politician in the world. Why does the United States arrogate to itself the right to punish anyone, especially a great power such as the Soviet Union? And how can it do this? This logic of "punitive action" was refuted quite recently in China's relations with Vietnam. As Western experts acknowledge, China came out of Vietnam with a bloody nose. This logic is still more inappropriate, absurd even, in the relations between the two thermonuclear giants.

The argument that U.S. national security interests are affected is also invalid. The United States has never had special interests in Afghanistan--there is no oil there and there have never been any American bases. The basis of U.S. security is stable, normal relations with the USSR. And it is precisely these that are being jeopardized.

Yet another argument regarding the Soviet Union's "global geopolitical" expansionism is used: It is claimed that the USSR recently acquired superiority in military forces and is trying to "bite off bits" belonging to the "free world." In conversation with me just recently a major American Sovietologist (I won't name him so as not to create trouble for him in the State Department) said that the foreign policy of the present White House administration, and particularly the Pentagon, is based on the conviction that the Soviet Union, relying on its military superiority, is nurturing plans for the military seizure of...West Europe. He told me that the White House's entire present strategy proceeds from the premise that it is necessary to save West Europe from a direct threat of military conquest. He claimed that the average American also believes this implicitly, under the influence of many years of massive anti-Soviet propaganda. For this reason the average American is extremely impressed by concepts such as military might, a tough line, firmness, the total "rebuff" of communism and so forth. That is appalling but true!

According to this logic--and it is repeatedly used in the American press and the remarks of leading American politicians--the recent U.S. actions have not so much been dictated by the interests of defending the country's own security as they have been a show of U.S. readiness to use any means to defend the "free world" against "communist expansion."

But there is one tiny little inconsistency in this linkage. When striking its blow against detente the White House did not ask the opinion of the West European countries themselves, above all of their present political leaders. While the Pentagon did just manage at the December NATO session to foist on European countries a new round of the arms race and an increase in military budgets and to secure the consent of a number of countries to the deployment of new medium-range missiles on their territory, the latest U.S. anti-Soviet actions are provoking overt and covert protest and resistance in West Europe.

America's NEWSWEEK magazine wrote recently: "The United States and Europe hold different views on how serious the threat to the West is. The disagreements between them emphasize the fundamental difference of approach to detente between Washington and its allies."

Clearly, not only should different, greatly dissimilar problems not be tied together in a knot, but knots should be untied, releasing detente from everything that might prevent its deepening and development. The Soviet Union has repeatedly set examples of restraint and tact in relations with the United States, proceeding from the interests of maintaining stable, normal relations with that country--which are an important guarantee of world peace and mankind's security.

"Moralists" and "Realists"

Nevertheless, the question why the American administration is not only seeking now, but has been seeking for a relatively long time a substantial turn in its country's foreign policy away from detente and normal mutually advantageous Soviet-American cooperation remains open.

As for reaction to events in Afghanistan, emotions certainly played a considerable part here: A pose of indignation, injured greatness, irritation and, frankly speaking, confusion. But irritation is the worst counselor in politics. Recognition of this fact fills the pages of many American press organs. But recent events are not the only point. As we know, the turn began considerably earlier: Back when the American President tried to "link" the ideological campaign in "defense" of human rights with the development of Soviet-American relations; when, in defiance of his election promises to reduce the military budget, he demanded a considerable increase in it; when the proposals made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his stay in the GDR regarding talks aimed at preventing a new round of the arms race in West Europe and throughout the world were rejected; when the White House twisted the arms of the West European countries, demanding consent to the deployment of medium-range missiles in their countries.

The reason should be sought in the disposition of forces on the U.S. political Olympus, and also in the crisis which American policy is experiencing in the world arena. The present course can be understood only as a result of analysing the two trends in the U.S. ruling circles' foreign policy. Following the lead of the American liberal press, these trends are often designated as a clash between "hawks" and "doves." However, this is hardly a successful and plausible image. There is no argument as far as the "hawks" are concerned. But just try finding the "doves" among U.S. leaders in the whole postwar period! The last "dove"--President Wilson--as everyone remembers, called for diplomatic and economic war against the young Soviet Republic....

The "doves"--that is, avowed liberals--are clustered in a small group in the maybe two or three American universities that are not involved in serving the State Department or the Pentagon.

Nevertheless, the struggle between the two trends in American foreign policy throughout postwar history is a real fact. I would venture to portray it as a struggle between "moralists" (in the United States they are called "globalists") and "realists." The proviso must immediately be made that the reference is to a peculiar kind of "moralist": They are orthodox, custodians of the "sacred" values of the American way of life inside the country and of pan-Americanism in the international arena. These "moralists" insist on their right to reward and punish other countries and to judge summarily what is moral in politics and what is immoral. As fervent custodians of Americanism, with its cult of strength, these "moralists" value more than anything military might, the big stick and muscle-flexing. Every time, with justification and without, they urge American presidents to thump the table with their fist. In the process they somehow lose sight of the fact that it is primarily the president's table that will suffer from the blow....

The "moralists"--political primitivists--are people for current advantages, immediate goals, instant calculations. They are incapable of looking to the future and calculating several moves ahead. Were they to play chess, they would lose to even the simplest computer. Modern politics cannot stand this. In their complexity, modern politics are reminiscent of a living human cell, which is concerned primarily with preventing suicide, preventing a cancer tumor. The arms race and the spread of the thermonuclear poison is precisely such a tumor. It is eating away at the fabric of the system of international relations. It is condemning them to disintegration and extinction.

Like any doctrinaires, the "moralists" are not notable for high political culture and professionalism. They proceed in their policy from the simplest premise: Anything bad for the Soviet Union and international communism is good for the United States and the "free world." It was with precisely this line that the policy of "rolling back communism," which was finally defeated in Vietnam--the first war the United States, on its own admission, had lost in all its history--was connected.

Back at the beginning of the sixties the major representative of the other, realistic, trend among the U.S. ruling circles--President John Kennedy--gave his verdict on the "moralists." He stated: "Today every public figure on our world must ponder the fact that there may come a day when the world is uninhabitable. Every man, every woman, every child lives under the 'sword of Damocles' of nuclear war, hanging on find threads that might be cut at any moment as a result of mere accident, miscalculation or madness. The means of armed struggle must be destroyed before they destroy us.... That goal is no longer a dream, but a life and death issue. The dangers involved in disarmament are nothing compared to the risk of an unrestricted arms race."

But John Kennedy was by no means a liberal. He often spoke of himself as a traditionalist deeply convinced of the superiority of American ideals and the American way of life. But he recognized the revolutionary changes in the world, the new correlation of forces and the global danger of thermonuclear war.

Of course, the specific reason for the White House's inadequate and nervy reaction to events in Afghanistan lies not in the events themselves, but in the serious foreign and also domestic policy crisis the United States has been experiencing lately. And that is not just our assessment. All politicians and commentators with any claims to seriousness in the United States itself agree with it.

Senator Edward Kennedy declared recently: "Over the course of this year I have come to the conclusion that we are effectively weaving from crisis to crisis in both domestic and foreign policy...." An article by Stanley Hoffmann, professor of state law [as published] at Harvard University, with the noteworthy title of "muscle-power and brain-power" notes the "inconsistency of President Carter's foreign policy--its clumsiness, its fragmentary nature, its frequent changes of direction...."

The Chinese-American "Card"

The point is not just the power crisis that the United States is experiencing, which had such a graphic impact in the country's defeat in Vietnam and its inability to solve the problem of relations with Iran. The point is also the U.S. global geopolitical calculations. In the President's message we read of the U.S.-PRC "coincidence of interests" on many issues, especially in Asian politics, of the way the two countries' actions must be "mutually complementary," and, of course, of the granting of credits to the PRC and the transfer of equipment, technology and so forth. In other words, it can be said that after certain hesitations the White House has decided to play the "China card" in its international policy.

The American "moralists" have received an unexpected gift--China has rushed across to the other side of the social barrier--and they are frantically seeking a method of taking maximum advantage of this gift. But how, and for what purposes? To strengthen U.S. security? Pointless. For world security? Impossible. To step up pressure on the USSR--that seems to be the answer we are looking for. Isn't this what dictates the attempts to speak the language of force, the language of cold war with the Soviet power?

It is certainly no accident that the aboutface in White House policy took place approximately 18-24 months ago, when the policy of China's new leaders had become pretty well defined. In spring 1978, trusting no one, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski traveled personally to Beijing to see for himself that the elements of de-Maoization affecting the Hua Guofeng-Deng Xiaoping domestic policy did not extend to foreign policy and that anti-Sovietism has indeed become the lasting basis of China's course in the world arena.

After talking with the Chinese leaders, Z. Brzezinski was in a state of absolute delight: That's it! A real opportunity had at last emerged to do what he had long suggested: setting the two "communist giants" against one another, playing on their contradictions, stepping up pressure on the USSR and, as a result, once again the notorious "rolling back" of communism.

This scheme has been weirdly interwoven, as though in an oriental pattern, with the Chinese strategy embodied in Mao Zedong's favorite aphorism: "Climb the mountain like monkeys and watch the tigers fight."

We can be sure that people in Beijing are rubbing their hands now, after Washington's rash actions vis-a-vis the USSR. But it is no accident that American politicians and journalists are asking increasingly often: Who is exploiting whom in the alliance now: Is China exploiting the United States, or is the United States exploiting China?

One last thing. We are certainly faced with frosts in international relations. All world public opinion is feeling them especially badly because they come after a pretty long thaw. But does this mean that frosts that will lead to the restoration of cold war are inevitable?

We believe--more, we are convinced--that this is impossible under the conditions of the present correlation of forces. "We view the future with optimism. And this is justified optimism," L.I. Brezhnev has declared. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples and states will not allow the gains of detente to be nullified and the world to be returned 25 years into the past. That is the first thing.

Second, the peoples and most governments of West Europe will not abandon the detente policy, which yields obvious fruits--both in the security sphere, and in the development of economic and cultural cooperation on the Continent. West Europe is protesting already and will struggle increasingly energetically as time goes on against the 4-minute brinkmanship that separates it from nuclear annihilation. This consciousness will sooner or later penetrate both the American people and their official policy, although the United States is not 4 minutes, but 20 minutes away from that brink. Elementary considerations that everything possible must be done to move away from and not teeter on that dangerous brink will make headway in the White House's policy, ousting short-term interests and especially irritation and resentment. So the struggle between "moralists" and "realists" inside the United States itself is by no means over.

Third, the United States will be disappointed in its hopes of China, since it is objectively impossible to identify American policy with Chinese goals. China will disappoint the United States as it disappointed the Soviet Union--the country that did more than anyone to promote the success of the Chinese revolution and China's economic and political rebirth.

There can be no doubt that detente's opponents in the United States will sooner or later have to come to terms with the true interests of the American people, West Europe's peoples and all the world's peoples, who resolutely demand that all responsible politicians in the modern world:

Remember! Remember World War III, thermonuclear war!

PAPER TRACES 'WASTED OPPORTUNITIES' FOR DETENTE

LD281105 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 15 Feb 80 pp 5-7 LD

[Prof I. Kremer article: "The Politics of Missed Opportunities"]

[Text] The headline of this article was suggested by a conversation with a prominent West German journalists: "Why not return now to the 10 March 1952 Soviet proposals on the German question? You then proposed the creation of a united Germany, on condition that it was made neutral and did not participate in military-political alliances."

Yes, the Soviet Union did not want the division of Germany and did a great deal to prevent it. Even after the division had become an accomplished fact our country made several more attempts to overcome it. But, blinded by hopes of the emergence of new "Prussian armies" in the ranks of the NATO Armed Forces, Adenauer and his allies rejected the Soviet proposals out of hand. They were regarded only as an attempt to prevent the FRG's entry into NATO. But years have passed and now dozens of Western historians and publicists write with regret of wasted opportunities. But they missed the boat, as they say, and the major changes which have taken place over a quarter of a century in Europe make these regrets pointless. There is no going back to the situation of the early fifties, just as there neither is nor can be any going back to the proposals of those years.

Who Is To Blame

The history of postwar international relations has already built up a substantial list of opportunities not taken by the West to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and to save and use rationally the vast resources squandered on preparations for war.

At the dawn of the "atomic age" the Soviet Union tried to achieve the abolition and banning of atomic weapons. In those years U.S. presidents did not yet have advisers on security questions, but evidently they had no shortage of various kinds of advance. It is possible that President Truman was carrying out one such piece of advice when at the end of 1945 he informed Congress of his hopes to keep the secrets of the atomic bomb for the United States for ever. On 14 July 1946 the American representative B. Baruch spoke in the UN Committee on Atomic Energy. He proposed the establishment for this purpose of a supranational "international authority" given the right to intervene in the economic life of any country or the work of any sector of industry and even the right to make laws binding on all countries.

No self-respecting state could go so far along the path of renouncing its own sovereignty. Moreover the American plan did not contain the main requirement of U.S. renunciation of the production and possession of the atomic bomb. Naturally the Soviet Union could not agree to the "Baruch plan."

The Soviet representative on the UN committee proposed instead the conclusion of a convention on a total ban on the production and use of weapons based on the utilization of atomic energy. But the Western countries did not even want to consider the Soviet proposal. And once again a historic chance of eliminating forever the threat hanging over mankind was missed.

In this connection one recalls that 7 years elapsed between the socialist countries' proposal to convene an all-European conference (1966) and the start of its work (1973).

Let us turn to another region--the Near East. Four wars and hundreds of clashes took tens of thousands of lives there and ruined the lives of millions of people. The Soviet Union has repeatedly come forward with constructive proposals on how to finally curb the dangerous, permanent tension.

The start of the Geneva conference on the Near East, one of whose cochairmen was the Soviet Union, opened up real possibilities of a lasting peace settlement. Later it appeared for a moment that President J. Carter's administration agreed with this approach. Indeed, the Soviet-American joint statement published on 2 October 1977 spoke of the need to resolve the Near East problem taking into account the interests of the Palestinian people and of all the countries of that region.

And what happened as a result of the so-called new U.S. approach to the Near East conflict?

The Geneva conference was wrecked. The separate Camp David deal, during which, with U.S. consent, the most important problems were simply pushed into the background, took the place of a comprehensive settlement. And the continuing tension in that region threatens new conflicts to this day.

There is no doubt that historians of the future will assess the Western countries' reaction to the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October 1979 as one of the clearest manifestations of the policy of missed opportunities. The Soviet proposals could have become the start of a new stage in strengthening peace, security and mutual trust between states and peoples. It was the West's fault that this did not happen. One may ask: Do the people of East Anglia or the Rhine cities feel safer today because the U.S. nuclear might in Europe is to be stepped up and because a vain attempt will knowingly be made (for the umpteenth time!) to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union? Tremendous guilt toward present and future generations of Europeans rests with those who did not profit from the splendid opportunity to begin movement toward arms limitation and reduction.

It is particularly dangerous that this adventurist line is disguised by cunning maneuvering, slander campaigns and diplomatic and propaganda camouflage.

Here is a recent example. Late in 1979 U.S. leaders, seeking to foist American missile plans on their allies, asserted that the West Europeans' consent to accept Pershings and cruise missiles in their countries would, first, facilitate the ratification of the SALT II treaty and, second, improve the prospects for talks with the Soviet Union on the problems of SALT II, and particularly on the question of reducing medium range missiles. This was a deliberate deception. The talks, as the Soviet Government warned, were blocked by the NATO decision on 12 December 1979. As for the promise given in Brussels on the speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty, the U.S. President has personally postponed it indefinitely.

But perhaps, in view of these circumstances, the production of the Pershings or cruise missiles has also been postponed? No, noting of the kind. The arms race is that rare item in American policy where the Carter administration has firmly kept its word.

Two Sets of Criteria

If you read through a collection of the President's election promises today and compare them with reality, you keep being reminded of the musical comedy "Republic of Anchuria," created by O'Henry's imagination, and its politicians and their speeches.

J. Carter's promise to reduce military expenditure by $5-7 billion a year turned into the proclamation of a program for constantly increasing the military budget up to 1999. Vows to reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean were unexpectedly embodied in a vast squadron of aircraft carriers prepared to strike against Iran at any moment. The intention of withdrawing American troops from South Korea was very rapidly replaced by a buildup in the U.S. military presence in that country.

Similar metamorphoses, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, can also be discovered in other aspects of recent American policy.

For instance, when Washington was knocking NATO together the populations of European countries were persuaded that they were reliably defended by the American "nuclear umbrella." But when, in 1979, plans emerged for deploying new missile systems in Western Europe, the Europeans were suddenly told that, as it turns out, there is no "umbrella" and they, poor things, have nothing to rely on. There is only one way out--to deploy nuclear missiles near London, Bonn and Rome. Refined casuistry is used to pacify public opinion. As an influential American newspaper wrote recently, "it is now fashionable to believe that the best way of avoiding the need to use force is to be always ready to use it.

The two sets of criteria applied by the American administration are striking. Soviet missiles in Cuba are, of course, intolerable to the United States and its "vital interests," and the world can be brought to the brink of nuclear disaster for the sake of removing those missiles. And it does not have to be missiles! Even a small number of Soviet instructors on that island were used as a pretext to exacerbate the international situation.

But American bases near the Soviet borders or American missiles in Western Europe capable of striking the Soviet Union are only a condition of maintaining peace.

If Socialist Vietnam helps the kindred people of Kampuchea, who have fallen into the hands of political gangsters, that is aggression. But when the Beijing leaders send in their military forces against the long-suffering Vietnamese people, that repulsive act is described as a harmless border conflict, in which, moreover, the victim himself is to blame, not the brazen aggressor. After all, how can a potential ally be denied the right to "punish" anyone, when the United States is itself preparing to "punish" Iran? And it is planning to use China as a big stick against many other countries and people....

If the Somali Army invades Ethiopia, we do not hear a single word in condemnation of that aggression from the inhabitants of the White House or from the press, which is obedient to the ruling circles. But if the Ethiopian people, with their friends' support, drive out the invaders, such a fuss is created in political and diplomatic spheres that you would think the world had approached the brink of a major international conflict. All this is called "bringing back morality to politics." If that is what this is, what is hypocrisy or amorality?

Recently, in January 1980, Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, imparted his conception of American policy to TIME magazine correspondents. His interviewers inquired as to why the United States cannot earn a good reputation in the world at all and, moreover, why ungrateful populations attack "our diplomats specifically" and why "so many actions are directed against the United States and so few against the Soviet Union." If the TIME representatives had wished to be completely objective, they would have added that even those few actions against Soviet missions bear the traces of well planned activity by the American and other special services.

However, it is not this mock naive question which is of the greatest interest, but the answer by a leading politician in the administration. It seems that the United States is not popular in the world because "that is the fate of those who march in the front ranks of historical changes, who have turned out to be the greatest...innovator, and also the most free." If Mr Brzezinski believes what he says, we have an example of that "deep province of the spirit" that the major American writer Thomas Wolfe wrote about. But let us not insult the President's closest colleague. It is rather a question of a conscious attempt to lead TIME readers onto a false trail and reawaken in their consciousness the old myth of an advanced American SS the bulwark of freedom and democracy.

No, gentlemen, the reason you are not popular is not because you are marching in the vanguard of progress, but because everywhere you support all kinds of Pinochets, Pahlavis and other dictators and reactionaries, because everywhere possible you create and arm a new Vendee. Afghanistan is no exception here. It is only necessary to familiarize yourself with the news from Western press organs. A picture emerges of close cooperation between American open and special services with the blackest reaction in that country, with fanatics who kill teachers, cut off captives' hands, flay People's Democratic Party activists and send women back into slavery without rights. As the countries change, from Vietnam and Nicaragua to Iran and Afghanistan, so the American methods of "defending freedom" change--from the use of napalm and defoliants to the creation and training of local secret police forces and the cutting off of hands. The presence of "quiet Americans" is felt everywhere. And when their plans are frustrated, when their allies (for instance, the Basmaks in Afghanistan) are rebuffed, the fury of their Washington patrons sweeps away all common sense arguments and the conduct of the masters of the White House begins to be reminiscent of the behavior of a bull in a china shop.

Dangerous Steps

Another element has recently begun to stand out clearly in Washington's conduct: The disproportion between the cause and the reaction to it. Indeed. It is understandable that Washington is displeased at the entry of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. It is quite possible that the Soviet reasoning and explanation of the reasons for this action are not represented sufficiently convincingly there. But the important question these days is: Does the U.S. leaders' reaction accord with the situation? Which of that country's national interests are affected by the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan? Can the world be brought to the brink of returning to the cold war as a result of this? Finally, is it correct to allow a few emotional actions to erase all the achievements the peoples have accumulated during a decade of detente?

You only have to think about Washington's actions and their true causes to conclude that the events connected with Afghanistan are no more than a pretext for the implementation of a political line there for which the foundations were laid beforehand.

Without a doubt the watershed was the NATO Council session in Washington in May 1978 where J. Carter demanded a constant increase in the bloc's military potential--regardless of the development of events in the international arena.

The cause of the turnabout, as well as of the renunciation of all the promises made during the 1976 struggle for the presidency, lies in the well-organized pressure from rightwing circles and the U.S. military-industrial complex on the higher echelons of power.

Once, when still a senator, John F. Kennedy wrote a book entitled "Profiles in Courage" which concerned prominent U.S. politicians who had managed to defend against attack a political line which they believed to be correct. But it seems this kind of courage is extremely rare in American political life. Vacillation, going back on one's word (and, essentially, renouncing signatures on important international agreements) are a characteristic trait of the present American administration.

The most dangerous step taken by President Carter was his refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty. Not a single major American paper called this a wise and well-considered step. Even Z. Brzezinski, who undoubtedly represents the "hawks" in the present administration, admitted at the beginning of January that SALT II "is in keeping with the mutual interests" of the United States and the USSR and that the treaty "is not an American favor to the Soviet Union or a Soviet favor to the United States." The same statement by Brzezinski makes the commonsense point that the treaty is necessary "irrespective of whether relations between America and the Soviet Union are good or bad." What the U.S. President did by postponing the ratification of the SALT II treaty was to damage not only relations between the two countries but also world peace and hurl mankind back again onto the path of the unbridled nuclear arms race.

The blocking of U.S. economic ties with the USSR and the nonfulfillment of contracts already signed undermines confidence in the American administration, in its, so to speak, "contractual reliability". Life has fully confirmed what L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question: "...The world is acquiring an increasingly clear picture of the United States as a totally unreliable partner in interstate ties, of a state whose leadership, prompted by some whim, caprice or fit of emotion or by considerations of poorly understood immediate advantage, is capable at any moment of violating its international commitments and making null and void the treaties and agreements it has signed."

There was justified alarm throughout the world at the U.S. reaction to the detention of American citizens in Tehran. The Soviet stance on this question is clear: International conventions on diplomats' rights and privileges must be respected. But in this case it is a striking fact that the cause--the seizure of American hostages--and Washington's reaction--the massing of military forces, including nuclear forces, off Iran--do not correspond. And in this cast the impression is that the detention of the hostages in Tehran was only a long-awaited chance for those who want to swing the helm of American policy round and acquire new strategic positions in the region.

In short, it is a question not of Afghanistan, not of Iran but the goals of the American ruling circles, especially the weapon makers and their lobby. As the New York TIMES admits, the Iranian crisis and the events in Afghanistan imparted "mighty impetus to the spirit of military adventurism in Washington."

In the Heat of the "Presidential Stakes"

More and more the view is being expressed in the United States that many of the administration's steps are linked with hopes of winning the support of voters stirred up by the situation in Tehran and by false propaganda about events in Afghanistan. This is not the first time an attempt has been made to tie the problem of presidential elections in with the events of international life.

Highly characteristic in this connection is the fate of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. Following the 1974 Vladivostok agreement on this question between the USSR and U.S. leaders, it appeared that the rapid final drawing up of a treaty was a foregone conclusion. A little over a year later, in January 1976, when U.S. State Secretary H. Kissinger stated that "the treaty is effectively ready." But President Ford decided that 1976--election year--was an inappropriate time for limiting the arms race. In the search for support among conservative circles he began to slow down the detente process and, in the heat of the election struggle, even proposed abandoning the actual term "detente".

In 1976 Carter was chiefly addressing a different voter--he was then acting as a supporter of detente. Subsequently, however, Carter's policy resembled the pendulum of an old clock, with a strangely asymmetrical amplitude to oscillation. Each movement of the pendulum in the direction of peace and detente was "counterbalanced" by a longer oscillation in the direction of tough confrontation.

As a result the 1980 election campaign began and continues to be conducted beneath the banner of the dangerous "position of strength" policy. It is clear that in world politics action produces reaction, that a great power like the Soviet Union will not tolerate threatening language and that the new missiles being "sown" in Western Europe will inevitably cause similar or new weapons sytems to "sprout" at the other end of the continent. Who wants this to happen? Certainly not the Soviet Union, and that goes for the overwhelming majority of the population of Europe and other regions.

All this is dangerous as well as senseless. Certainly you can dispute the thesis put forward by some people in small states of "small country--small responsibility". But there is absolutely no question that a major power like the United States needs a responsible and considered policy.

By opposing detente the United States is opposing historical necessity. Mankind's dozens of most vital problems can only be solved under conditions of peace, and not one of them can be solved by nuclear war; these problems will exercise an ever growing influence on the course of events. And they will be solved through the efforts of the people and mighty social forces advocating the continuation of the detente policy, peace and cooperation. The overwhelming majority of people do not want a policy of missed opportunities. The moral and political capital accumulated during the seventies as a result of the detente policy must be preserved and augmented.

TURKATENKO ON U.S. POLICY OF NONCOOPERATION WITH USSR

LD281320 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The United States has taken a new, tough course, with regard to the Soviet Union. Here are some points from our observer Nikolay Turkatenko:

The American advocates of a tough course, with regard to the Soviet Union, have long been following the so-called tie-in policy, a policy aimed against a positive development of American-Soviet relations and detente in general. Talks with the USSR, the hawks declared, should be tied in with what the United States considers good conduct on the part of the Russians, either in the sphere of home or foreign policy. Energetic attempts to thrust this stand on the administration were first made at the early stages of the SALT II talks. For some time the administration resisted this pressure. President Carter, Secretary of State Vance and even the Pentagon leader Brown, more than once pointed to the absurdity of attempts to make the Soviet Union give up its policy of supporting, say, Ethiopia or Angola, though even at that time (?they) in Washington did not like that the Soviet Union had helped Ethiopia repel a Somali aggression launched with support from the Western powers, and jointly with Cuba had helped Angola counteract aggression on the part of the racist Republic of South Africa.

Subsequent developments show that the present administration could not and did not want to resist the hawks' pressure. More than that, it itself began to use the tactics which eventually has led to the development of a situation dangerous not only for peace and detente but for the interests of the United States itself.

Another excuse for new tie-ins was the action by the Soviet Union in sending a limited military contingent to Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate government of that country and in keeping with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship and cooperation. Washington at once tied in the [illegible]ate of Soviet-Afghan relations with the prospects of ratifying the SALT II treaty by [illegible]e United States. This of course is an absurd demand. Both Afghanistan and the Soviet U[illegible]ion are sovereign states and as such they have every right to settle any bilateral issues by themselves.

The actual renunciation of SALT II has delivered a heavy blow at the security of the United States itself. The new spiral of the arms race Washington in unwinding, is bound to lead to the creation of still more deadly types of weapons not only in the United States but in those countries over which Washington intends to gain military superiority.

Apart from the other tie-ins of its policy towards the Soviet Union in connection with the so-called Afghan issue, Washington has frozen the implementation of its own commitments in various fields of American-Soviet cooperation. For instance Washington has announced the postponement indefinitely of a planned session of the Soviet-American commission on cooperation in health. It is a known fact that the Soviet and American members of the commission have already been successfully cooperating in the search of effective ways to fight heart, blood vessel, cancer and other diseases. It is therefore clear that by torpedoing cooperation, Washington punishes not only the Russians but also the Americans. Washington has in fact suspended bilateral contacts in the field of science.

The Soviet-American programs for studying and forecasting the giant oceanic eddies which causes tremendous damage to shipping and coastal regions, and which influence weather in vast areas of the globe, are also under threat. Will the United States gain anything if these programs are wrecked? Of course not. It will punish itself by losing an opportunity to obtain effective results from the effort and money already spent. It is obvious that Washington's policy of trying in irrelevant problems fails to meet the interests of the United States itself.

SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL WOULD WRECK CARTER'S CAMPAIGN

LD281829 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] I love slang and all kinds of vernacular in all the languages I have at least a slight knowledge of. I feel slang somehow conveys more of the natural character, the humor, the real nitty-gritty of life, than the literary language.

One of my favorite slang idiomatic expressions in Russian is to powder the brain. This can relate to someone else trying to powder your brain, or, as the case may be, your attempting to powder the other guy's. The English equivalent to that would be something like to pull the wool over someone's eye or to do a snow job on someone.

Now you may wonder why I suddenly come up with this subject, what if any is the reason. Reason there is, just bear with me.

Last Friday President Brezhnev made a clearcut, unequivocal statement concerning Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Here is what he said, and I quote: We will be ready to begin withdrawing our troops as soon as an end is put to all forms of outside interference aimed against the government and people of Afghanistan. Let the United States, together with Afghanistan's neighbors, guarantee that, and the need for Soviet military aid in Afghanistan will cease to exist, end of quote.

That is the statement and is as clear as an open book: Anyone can understand it.

How has this statement been treated by the U.S. media? It has either been patently ignored or called the Soviet ploy. Now the fact of the matter is, and no one in any of the top echelons of American decisionmaking denies it, that fact is that when the Soviet president goes on record saying the country will do thus and thus, well it indeed does thus and thus. Nobody from A to Zbig doubts that. Similarly nobody doubts the fact that the United States could indeed guarantee an effective ceasing of the external interference into the affairs of Afghanistan. But the cold fact is that nobody, from A to Zbig, wants the Soviet troops withdrawn. Don't you understand that? As long as we stay in Afghanistan, the White House has an absolutely wonderful scarecrow to wave around. Jimmy Carter, who was considered a hasbeen, a noncandidate for 1980 only a few months ago, now is the front runner, precisely because of the way the Afghanistan events have been exploited in the United States. A Soviet troop withdrawal, seen from that view, would be nothing short of catastrophic.

But of course that can't be admitted, can it! So when President Brezhnev offers to withdraw Soviet troops, provided the proper guarantees are made by the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors to cease all forms of interference aimed against that country's government and people, your media can't take the proposition seriously. To take it seriously would be to take Leonid Brezhnev at his word and say: OK let's do it. But that would lead to a Soviet troops withdrawal. So what you have to do is either ignore the Soviet offer or denounce it as a ploy. And what that really is, it is powdering your brains, which is why I thought of that idiom.

STATE DEPARTMENT ADMITS AIDING AFGHAN REBELS

LD281608 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. Government admits that it gives aid to Afghan rebels. This was announced yesterday in Washington by a spokesman for the State Department, Hodding Carter, who refused to specify the aid. President Carter's adviser Maddox is reported to have discussed this month in Washington the question of granting [figure indistinct] million dollars as payment for deliveries of arms and ammunition with the head of the rebel group, Zia Nasiri. In Moscow, the newspaper PRAVDA said that the recent disturbances in Kabul are a reminder of the events in Chile where the American CIA aggravated international problems, thus paving the way for a reactionary coup.

REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS TO SOVIET SCIENTISTS ATTACKED

LD281553 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 February, TASS--J. Carter's administration has carried out one more discriminatory act couched in the cold war spirit and aimed at exacerbating international tension.

The U.S. State Department has refused to issue American visas to Soviet specialists who were to have participated this February in the work of international conferences on computer techniques and optical laser devices. One of the Soviet scientists already in the United States was directly banned from participating in a scientific forum.

Moreover, the U.S. Department of Commerce adopted an unprecedented decision instructing the organizing committee of the first of these conferences, which has already been held in Santa Barbara (California), to obtain a written undertaking from the foreign participants not to divulge information cited at the conference to representatives of the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

The discriminatory nature of this measure is all the more obvious because, as (R. Rigert), the organizer of the Santa Barbara meeting, declared, a large part of the information discussed at the conference has already been published in scientific journals. The Department of Commerce essentially resorted to threats against the organizers of the meeting by "explaining" that the passing of such information even in verbal form is tantamount to "passing on technology" and can be done only after obtaining the relevant license. The conference organizers and participants were threatened with prosecution if they violated that ban--which could result in imprisonment or a hefty fine.

The arbitrariness of J. Carter's administration aroused the legitimate indignation of the conference participants, including prominent scientists such as Dr L. Branscomb, vice president of the International Business Machines Corporation responsible for questions of scientific research. He pointed out, in particular, that American scientists are no less interested in international scientific exchange than Soviet scientists.

The U.S. administration's discriminatory acts are a most flagrant violation of generally accepted scientific traditions and of the rules of participation in open international scientific measures, regardless of the country in which they are held. In connection with Washington's policy, which is hindering normal ties among scientists of different countries, scientific circles are raising the question of the advisability of continuing to restrict the holding of such measures in the United States and the question of moving them to other countries which are prepared to create all the necessary conditions to insure the successful work of scientific forums.

PRESS ON PENTAGON'S NERVE GAS PLANS CITED

LD272140 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The Pentagon has announced its decision to retain 2-depots of the "Weteye" nerve gas, located near Denver, the capital of Colorado State. The Pentagon intended earlier to move stocks of this gas to Utah, but the local people strongly objected to these plans.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that many bombs, filled with the gas, stored only five kilometres from the international airport, are in very poor state. A leak of this gas into the atmosphere has already been discovered. The entire danger of this can be easily imagined since each bomb contains 145 kilograms of the nerve gas while one drop of it is sufficient to kill a man.

The United States public is seriously alarmed by the Pentagon's mounting military preparations and by the fact that its plans include preparations for chemical war. It is openly stated in the Pentagon's annual report that the United States intends to retain an impressive chemical weapons potential. 4.2 million dollars from the draft budget for the 1981 fiscal year are allocated for storing and replenishing stocks of toxic substances.

At present the Pentagon insists on the production of so-called binary or twin-chamber projectiles filled with relatively harmless substances which enter into a chemical reaction after the gun is fired and then form a nerve gas. The military contend, the New York TIMES writes, that they have virtually completed basic research required to commence the production of such weapons. Being drawn up at the same time are plans to build enterprises for the manufacture of binary bombs, warheads and projectiles.

TRUDEAU DETENTE PLEDGE WINS CANADIAN VOTERS' APPROVAL

LD271241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "The Conservatives' Bankruptcy"]

[Excerpts] Ottawa--The early parliamentary elections held in Canada 18 February ended in a crushing defeat for the Progressive Conservative Party, which had been in power for 8 months--since last May.

The Conservative leaders, not being up to resolving a single one of the acute economic and social problems--unemployment, inflation, rising prices--tried to make use of provocative fabrications on the "Soviet threat" during the election struggle. They flagrantly distorted the development of events in the Middle East and intimidated voters with fabrications about the aims of the USSR's foreign policy. However, the gamble on anti-Sovietism did not work in the Conservatives' favor. It is characteristic that immediately after his party's election victory was announced Liberal Party leader P.E. Trudeau considered it necessary to state that he regards it as one of the future government's most important tasks to help lessen tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to promote the consolidation of universal peace and detente.

This stance, judging from the election results, meets with widespread support among the Canadian public.

APN'S TRIFOMOVA HITS PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM

ID281129 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 3 ID

[APN observer O. Trofimova "International Commentary": "A Year After the Aggression: Beijing Continues to Threaten"]

[Excerpt] One would have thought that the rebuff the aggressors received in Vietnam would have dispelled the Beijing hegemonists' illusions regarding the possibility of conducting a dialog with that country "from a position of strength." But the lesson apparently did not sink in. Shouts and threats from beyond the Great Wall of China are backed up by dangerous provocative actions against the SRV. As VNA reports, in the first month of the new year Chinese soldiers stepped up their armed acts and subversion on the Vietnamese border and subjected a number of the republic's border communities to artillery and mortar shelling. Chinese air force planes have repeatedly made incursions into SRV air space in the region of Quang Minh Province, the offshore islands near Haiphong and elsewhere. Hundreds of violations of Vietnam's territorial waters have been recorded. There is no end to Beijing's subversive acts against Laos and hostile actions against the people's Kampuchea. But life has already proved the unpromising nature of Beijing's calculations on gaining control of the "red triangle" of Indochina and using it as a bridgehead for future expansion in Asia. Neither the major slander campaign nor the other subversive actions by Beijing and its allies across the ocean, Hanoi's NHAN DAN stresses, can hinder the revolution's development in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Recently the coordination of actions by the leaders of the PRC and the biggest imperialist power, which is showing the world its gendarme's fist, has been increasingly clearly visible. Its traces can easily be discovered in Southeast Asia too. You only have to recall that the Chinese aggression in Vietnam was launched immediately after Deng Ziaoping's return from the United States. It was on the American platform he was granted that the Beijing provocateur spoke unambiguously of the armed intervention being prepared against the SRV. And 24 hours after the Chinese troops' invasion the WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of American business circles, drew the logical conclusion: "Friendship alone is not enough for Deng. He wants the United States to be not only his friend but this military ally...."

The year which has passed since that time has shown us the evolution of American-Chinese rapprochement--from U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's observations of the two countries' "parallel strategic interests," and the later amendment of this formula to "intersecting interests" made by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown recently, to the recent White House decision to sell China military hardware. And although a stipulation was made on "non-combat units," where is the guarantee that this will not disappear forever tomorrow? Not for nothing did the American press itself christen the contacts between Washington and Beijing the "alliance of the eagle and the dragon."

Of course, neither side is forgetting its own interests. The Beijing leadership, for instance, is striving to harness the Southeast Asian countries to its hegemonist policy, bind them with mutual responsibility and complicate their establishment of normal relations with Indochina. The United States, in its turn, is trying to use the existing situation to step up the pressure on countries of ASEAN with a view to turning it into a military bloc and extending its own military and political presence in that important region. It is not hard to distinguish behind all this the common desire to give an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese orientation to the ASEAN states' course. There is a kind of logic in the fact that those who were only recently calling themselves the peoples' "best friend" now find themselves in the camp of those who stifle freedom, together with imperialist forces. Yesterday Chinese machineguns were firing on Vietnamese women and children. Today the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are using them to kill peasants and teachers in the new Afghanistan.

DOLGIKH DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN AT JCP CONGRESS

LD281602 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 28, TASS--Mass meetings of solidarity were held in various towns of Japan today, sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan to mark the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. The meetings were attended by delegations of communist and workers' parties of foreign countries that had arrived for the congress.

Warm applause greeted the head of the CPSU delegation V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, when he addressed the meeting in Tokyo. On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and 17 million Soviet communists he conveyed heartfelt fraternal greetings to the meeting participants and to all the communists of Japan.

The results of the talks between the CPSU and the CPJ, whose delegations were headed by Leonid Brezhnev and K. Miyamoto, held in December last, were met with approval in the Soviet Union, he said. We have always come out and are coming out for firm friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties and hope that the Japanese communists also strive for this.

Our countries are close neighbours. It is with great respect that Soviet people regard the industrious Japanese people, and sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with them. It is precisely in this direction that Soviet policy vis-a-vis Japan is being pursued.

Analysing the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the head of the CPSU delegation said that the most important concern of the party and state was the struggle for the maintenance of international detente and of making it an irreversible process.

The United States and other imperialist powers, resorting to slanderous concoctions on a so-called "Soviet military threat" seek to undermine at any cost the cause of detente, seek to spiral up the arms race. The present American administration embarked upon the road of confrontation, pressure and threats and sabre-rattling.

There is also another source of military danger. It lies in Asia. There, too, forces that lay claim to attaining their own hegemony, passed over to open support, encouragement of the arms race, effected by the imperialist powers, expecting to spearhead their aggressive designs against the Soviet Union. It is precisely these forces, striving for hegemony, that lay claim to the role of Asian policeman. Last year, with obvious approval of United States imperialism they launched a criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They reared and used for their expansionist purposes the bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea that killed three million people. Today, too, they are threatening another aggression against Vietnam, are conducting intensive subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

The Soviet communists, all the Soviet people solidarise with the peoples of Indochina, who are upholding their revolutionary achievements, freedom and independence, against outside encroachments. The Soviet Union is rendering them effective aid in building a new life. We highly assess the consistent tireless struggle of the Japanese communists in support of the heroic peoples of Indochina. The foreign policy of our country is a profoundly peaceable policy.

We regard it as our internationalist duty to render the necessary support to the peoples and countries that are fighting for peace, against imperialist aggression, in defence of their freedom and their revolutionary achievements. That is why it would be impermissible for us to remain indifferent when the forces of imperialism and foreign reaction created a real threat of strangling the Afghan revolution.

The head of the CPSU delegation drew the attention of the meeting participants to Leonid Brezhnev's statement in the speech to the electorate to the effect that the Soviet Union would be ready, "to set about the withdrawal of its troops as soon as all forms of outside intervention against the Government and people of Afghanistan are completely ended."

United States' imperialism unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with developments in Afghanistan not because it cares for the destiny of the Afghan people but in order to divert attention from its own utterly unjustified actions, which create a threat to universal peace and security.

Unfortunately, there are forces in Japan, too, that create or take up any kind of concoction on developments in Afghanistan and on any "threat from the north." Such kind of fairy tales have one purpose only--to undermine detente, to justify the attempts by imperialist forces to complicate the situation in Asia, intensification of military activity by American imperialism in the Far East, in immediate proximity to the Soviet frontiers, to make Japan take the road of stockpiling its own arms.

One would like to believe, V.I. Dolgikh emphasized, that the Japanese people, who experienced the stern tests of World War Two, will not allow such a turn of events, that no anti-Soviet campaigns, no machinations of the United States administration will be able to push Japan to the road of confrontation with our country, to lead to the liquidation of everything positive in Soviet-Japanese relations, which had been achieved by our joint efforts in preceding years and decades.

U.S. TURNING SOUTH KOREA INTO 'MILITARY BASE, DRILL GROUND'

SK281259 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1355 GMT 27 Feb 80 SK

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] According to foreign reports, a large-scale military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit-80," which is a joint exercise of U.S. troops and the armed forces of the Seoul regime, will be staged in South Korea from 1 March to 21 April.

The military exercise will be participated in by the army, air force, navy and Marine Corps, besides the 38,000 U.S. forces occupying South Korea. Units being mobilized for the exercise include artillery units from Hawaii, strategic and tactical aircraft based in the Pacific area and the West Coast of the United States, and the U.S. Marines based in Okinawa. As is known, the U.S. Marines are the mainstay of the so-called rapid deployment force, a force the Pentagon emphasizes for armed intervention plans in Asia and elsewhere in the world. Warships belonging to the 7th Fleet will enter South Korean waters. All in all, more than 150,000 troops from both sides will take part in the exercise, which will be carried out near the Demilitarized Zone bordering on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and throughout South Korea.

Seoul has said that the exercise is aimed at coordinating joint attack operations of U.S. troops and its armed forces in case of emergency. Foreign observers view the "Team Spirit-80" war exercise as upholding the decision made not long ago across the ocean--the decision to indefinitely put off the ballyhooed plan to reduce the number of U.S. troops occupying South Korea. All the facts show that the Pentagon will not withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea in the near future. The Pentagon is leading the situation to a point where it could make its influence felt more in this region.

For instance, the U.S. Air Force in South Korea has been reinforced by 20 percent and plans have been established to enlarge U.S. naval bases. At the same time, Washington is stepping up military assistance to the Seoul regime. The latest weapons, worth a whopping $8 million are being supplied to South Korea's 600,000-strong armed forces with a view to modernizing the forces. As they have done in the past, U.S. military circles are trying to turn South Korea into a military base for their strategy in Asia and a drill ground for military exercises and field manuevers. It is never very hard to see this.

It is also obvious that the "Team Spirit-80" war exercise, a new military demonstration planned by the Pentagon and its followers in Seoul, will result in heightening tension in the Far East and clouding the atmosphere of the resumed North-South dialog on the reunification question. The world public strenuously denounces the exercise and its implications.

KCNA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATIONS OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD281438 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 28 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28, TASS--The actions of the United States have the purpose of aggravating the situation in Korea, putting up artificial barriers in the road of a North-South dialogue, preventing the peaceful reunification of the country, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY points out in connection with the latest violations of the air space of the Korean Democratic People's Republic by American reconnaissance plane and their flights over the east coast of the republic. In the last one and a half months, alone, 23 such incidents were noted, the agency adds. The United States is holding big military exercises, spearheaded against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, in South Korea.

These actions, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY emphasizes, are an open challenge to the Korean people and all peaceable peoples who are coming out for peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification.

PRAVDA CARRIES TEXT OF A. PETROV ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD291129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Rebuff to Sallies by Enemies of the Afghan People"]

[Text] The population of Kabul, having dealt a decisive rebuff to the sallies of provocations and saboteurs who attempted to disturb calm and order in the capital of Afghanistan, has returned to its everyday pursuits. State establishments and ministries are working and stores and shops have been reopened. The city is again leading its usual life. It was precisely on this life, on the tranquility of the people of Kabul and on their confidence in their present and their future that foreign agents and henchmen of external reaction tried to encroach. Their aim was to provoke disturbances, to disrupt the supply of food and other essentials to the population and to sow panic among the peaceful population. To this end the provocateurs perpetrated a whole series of acts of arson and pogroms, looted stores and wrecked apartment blocks.

The familiar hand of imperialist subversion services and their specialists in sabotage and provocation, who have left their criminal marks on more than one developing country. Let us recall Chile, for example.

Just as happened there, so here too in Kabul the same attempts were made to rock the situation in the country, to aggravate internal problems and to make people lose confidence in the present and fear the future. It is not surprising that, after the Afghan security and militia forces had captured the organizers and perpetrators of the outrages, they turned out to be subversive elements paid and equipped abroad and infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan with the backing of the American special services. An investigation is now being conducted and, according to a statement by the Afghan authorities, the relevant materials will be published. It is significant that the White House is issuing loud protestations of total U.S. noncomplicity in the events taking place. But is this coincidence?

President Carter demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan by 20 February. Of course, such demands belong to the sphere of the "ultimatums" to which the U.S. administration now resorts so rashly on any grounds. But at the same time one cannot fail to see the coincidence that the pogroms undertaken in Kabul by infiltrated gangs began 21 February, that is, the day after the "Carter ultimatum" expired. On the basis of captured materials and the evidence of the instigators of the disturbances, it can now be stated definitely that this was a case of preparations for a counter-revolutionary revolt, whose prolog was to have been pogroms and the destabilization of the situation in Afghanistan's capital.

But even at a time when, on orders from outside, imperialist mercenaries were terrorizing the population in the Afghan capital, a White House spokesman declared the following: "We do not believe in the existence of any activity from outside." Notwithstanding, as it were, the fact that shortly before this U.S. presidential assistant R. Maddox had met in Washington with U.S. citizen Ziya Nasiri, a new claimant to the post of counter-revolutionary "leader," and discussed with him the question of allocating no less than $40 million to pay for supplies of weapons and ammunition and to suborn saboteurs and terrorists.

The Carter administration is waging a struggle against the present Democratic Afghanistan and its Government because they are pursuing a policy which accords with their people's interests and not with Washington's strategic anti-Soviet ambitions. The imperialists would like to decide for the Afghans themselves what political course they should follow, what government should be in power in Kabul and against which of its neighbors Afghanistan should be turned.

They have already allocated such a fate to Pakistan, having turned that country, against the will and interests of its people, into a bridgehead for overt aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Pakistani leadership swears its "non-complicity" in the events taking place in Afghanistan and maintains that it gives only "humanitarian" aid to Afghan refugees. One can hardly believe the word of a regime playing a "humanism" which the Western bourgeois press describes as one of the most "cruel and tyrannical dictatorships" in Asia. But it is impossible not to believe facts. The facts attest irrefutably to the Pakistani regime's direct responsibility for the undeclared war unleashed from its territory against Afghanistan and for the recent acts of criminal interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan committed in Kabul by saboteurs infiltrated from Pakistan. Both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have repeatedly warned Pakistan about this responsibility through diplomatic channels.

Hypocritical statements about "noncomplicity" in provocations against the Afghan people cannot cover up the imperialist policy being pursued by the United States, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt's pro-Zionist leadership against Afghanistan's legitimate Government.

Kabul residents, Afghan militia detachments and party activists, having disarmed the provocateurs and rendered them harmless, are putting their house in revolutionary order. There is no doubt that any provocations by enemies of the Afghan people and encroachments on Afghanistan's sovereignty and freedom will continue to meet with a firm and decisive rebuff. Let this be remembered by those who would like to add the undermining of the revolutionary authority's positions in Afghanistan to the long list of CIA-prepared coups d'etat and interventions against independent states. This is not to be. Times have changed.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS COMMEMORATED

Afghan Paper Report

LD281917 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 28, TASS--Goodneighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union passed, with honour, the test of time and became a vivid example of friendship, mutual respect and peaceful coexistence between states, writes in its editorial on the anniversary of relations between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR. The official recognition of Afghanistan by its great northern neighbour 61 years ago provided a guarantee of strengthening its independence. The Afghan people, continues the newspaper, know perfectly well that the Soviet Union always provided assistance in the most difficult times, helping to protect Afghanistan's independence and freedom.

The fraternal and disinterested cooperation with the Soviet Union laid down the basis of the modern national economy of Afghanistan. The victory of the April revolution took the traditional friendly relations between the two countries to a qualitatively new stage. And today these relations present a model of friendship for the whole world.

Historical Commentary

LD281853 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] There is a talk by Soviet historian Yevgeniy Belov on the history of Soviet-Afghan relations:

In 1919, Britain was compelled to recognize the independence of Afghanistan but the British colonialists never gave up their intention to retain their hold on the country. Hence, Afghanistan needed a reliable ally to withstand the colonialists. It found the ally it sought in the neighboring young Soviet state and a treaty was signed on 28th February 1921. Under it, the two countries mutually committed themselves to refrain from entering upon any political or military alliance with third countries which would be damaging to either contracting party. Soviet-Afghan relations became closer and reached a still higher level after the April revolution of 1978 and the signing of a bilateral treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation in December 1978. Brezhnev said of this document that it would also serve the interests of peace and security in Asia and, consequently, the entire world.

"Time has proved these words to be true. Events in Afghanistan have shown that the Soviet-Afghan treaty guarantees lasting peace and security in the region in spirit and in deed. For, by late 1979, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan became the target of foreign intervention launched from the territory of Pakistan and directed by Washington and Pakistan. The gains of the Afghan revolution was [as heard] in peril. At this time of trial, the Government of Afghanistan appealed to the Soviet Union for help. By quick and decisive action the Soviet Union provided urgent political, moral, economic and military assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The request of the Afghan Government, as well as the USSR's positive reaction to it, are in complete accordance with the article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and with the stipulations of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"The reaction to the urgent measures undertaken by the governments of the USSR and Afghanistan in the West and in Beijing was a furious propaganda hue and cry. The leaders of the United States and China rail at what they call Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in a bid to (?give out) their own aggressive actions against Afghanistan as a crusade in defence of freedom and democracy. But this is sheer nonsense. Washington and Beijing know perfectly well that the Soviet Union will pull out its troops from Afghanistan the moment Americans and Chinese cease to meddle in that country and when the Government of Afghanistan finds such an action suitable. Under these conditions, the ongoing Sino-American interference into the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan looks as a blunt anti-Soviet provocation."

AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIAL DENOUNCES 'IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA'

LD281634 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet and Afghan public mark the 59th anniversary of signing the Soviet-Afghan agreement on establishing friendly relations.

This agreement was signed soon after the gaining of independence by Afghanistan from British colonialism and promoted the strengthening of the alliance between the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement. The April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan raised traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet and the Afghan people to a qualitatively new level. This was established and vividly demonstrated by an agreement on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, signed in December of 1978.

When, as a result of the aggressive action and the interference of American imperialism and its allies into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, there emerged a direct threat to independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country, the Soviet Union responded to the request of the Afghan Government and, in keeping with the international law and the items of the bilateral agreement, rendered disinterested and comprehensive moral and material assistance to Afghanistan. Here now is our guest speaker, a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mohammad Rahim Rafi': [begin recording]

I would like to declare (?for one) that the assistance rendered by the great Soviet Union and the socialist community is really (?a little) and very important point when the Afghan people, and it is the best example of comradeship and friendship between two peoples. You know, the Soviet help and the assistance of sending an (?limited) contingent (?of troops) to Afghanistan is in full conformity and consonance with the treaty that has been signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on 7 December 1978 and in full conformity with the 51st Article of the UN Charter.

So any kind of propaganda by imperialistic forces, by imperialistic propaganda machinery that this kind of help is (?associated with) interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is fully and absolutely (?refuted) by all democratic and peaceful forces and peoples of the world. [Words indistinct] and assistance rendered by the Soviet Union recently and (?within) [words indistinct] is really appreciated by the Afghan people. [end recording]

AFGHAN CHIEF OF STAFF EXPRESSES 'SATISFACTION' WITH SOVIETS

LD281143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Gratitude for Help"]

[Text] Kabul--A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy has been held here. Democratic Republic of Afghanistan National Defense Ministry representatives and officers of the Afghan Armed Forces were present. Speaking at the meeting, Lt Gen (Babe Ozhan), chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's friendly and selfless help in defending Afghanistan from foreign aggression and also satisfaction with the way in which the Soviet military contingent sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request is fulfilling its mission.

AFGHAN WOMEN'S LEADER SCORES 'IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCE'

LD281740 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 28, TASS--"The women of Afghanistan together with their husbands and brothers are resolutely protesting against any attempts at imperialist interference in the internal affairs of their homeland," a TASS correspondent was told by Chairman of the central leadership of the Women's Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan Soraya.

"Imperialism, colonialism and reaction with the United States at their head, she went on to say, are trying to undermine the gains of the April revolution and again to put on Afghanistan the yoke of imperialist slavery. The enemies do not give up their attempts at causing chaos in the country and impeding its development."

"Our organisation, Soraya said, which has entered a new stage in its development has launched a broad propaganda campaign among the population of the city. More than a thousand girls and women members of the union are explaining on these days to the working people the goals and objectives of the April revolution, the policy of the revolutionary government, and say who backs the saboteurs and terrorists."

Soraya stressed in conclusion that the Afghan women in common with the whole people of the country say a resolute "no" to the dangerous intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

'INCESSANT RAIDS' REPORTED IN QONDOZ PROVINCE, 'REPRISALS'

LD282056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Report by Viktor Bazilevich, Moscow Radio correspondent in Kabul--read by announcer]

[Text] There are incessant raids in the Province of Qondoz launched by anti-Soviet gangs made up of local feudal owners and criminals. They cannot reconcile themselves to the loss of their power and wealth. Their cruelty knows no bounds. They burn down houses and schools, murder teachers and party activists and carry out reprisals against children, women and old men.

The other day a communal grave was discovered in the province on the outskirts of the town of Imam Saheb. The bandits had assembled hundreds of local citizens who supported the new authority and massacred them. These inhuman actions have aroused the anger and indignation of the population of the entire country.

In a conversation with the journalists who visited Qondoz, Mohammad (Daud), deputy secretary of the Provincial Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said: These bandits are members of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization. They continue hostile activities, sow confusion among the populace and murder patriots, activists and peaceful residents. Of late the terrorist gangs have launched their most intensive activities in Qondoz Province, committing a series of bloody crimes in Qaravol and Khanabad districts. They carried out vicious reprisals against peaceful inhabitants there.

We patriots and defenders of the motherland and the party, Mohammad (Daud) continued, know that these gangs are closely linked with the United States, China and Pakistan. We resolutely condemn the unprecedented interference by these states in the affairs of our country.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS KABUL 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY SALLY'

LD281055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Rebuff to the Revolution's Enemies"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 February--On the night of 21-22 February the normal rhythm of life in the Afghan capital was disrupted. Until then the city had seemed outwardly quite calm. Enterprises and establishments were working. The local stalls, stores and the market were busy as usual: trading was taking place. Residents were preparing for their day off.

However, the forces of counterrevolution have not laid down their arms. Gangs of terrorists are still being infiltrated into the country. Entire formations of armed counterrevolutionaries are being trained at numerous bases situated on the territory of neighboring Pakistan. They are being coached by American, Chinese and Egyptian instructors. Bandits are terrorizing the populace and murdering party activists and saboteurs and spies are operating in the cities.

"Look at this," said an officer in the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as he held out a small rectangle of thick white paper. On one side was a printed representation of the emblem of the reactionary organization known by the name "The Muslim Brotherhood," and on the other side was the round violet seal of its branches. "This is the visiting card of those who are being sent into our country to destabilize the situation," my interlocutor continued. "It was printed in Pakistan. Many such 'trophies' came our way when we routed a bandit lair in Paktia Province."

Cutthroats with such visiting cards armed with American, Chinese and other weapons, or rather those who direct their bloody hand, recently decided to take distinct revenge, so to speak, for their defeats in the country's provincial regions. Kabul, the capital and center of all the republic's sociopolitical life, was chosen as the place for a counterrevolutionary sally. Leaflets with antigovernment slogans appeared in the city 21 February. The stalls hurriedly closed: The leaflets' authors threatened violence against those store owners who did not do so. They sought to make the population go hungry. The night of 21-22 February was a troubled one in the capital: shots and bursts of submachine gunfire rang out now here, now there. In the morning, after using threats, violence and shameless propaganda, the counterrevolutionary rabble tried to organize the population in antigovernment demonstrations in a number of places and to induce it to revolt. The area around Maiwand Street and (Pushtunistan) Square by the Kabul Hotel served as the arena for the greatest gathering of bandit groups, as well as the vicinity of Kabul bread combine and other places.

The organs of power took decisive measures to restore order in the city. Militia detachments, some army subunits and party activists were sent in to liquidate the counterrevolutionary sally.

...An armored carrier of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan goes out to patrol the city. We proceed through the central part of Kabul. [paragraph continues]

In the (Spinzar) district we hear shooting and there is a smell of burning in the streets: burned-out vehicles are smoking. In some places there are obstructions in the road. Around one corner--a group of bandits. The group's rifleman fires a warning shot in the air: the bandits scatter.

On Friday afternoon the disturbances in the capital diminish. The militia and army subunits restore order and the government is in full control of the situation in the country.

...The People's Democratic Party committee of Kabul's 9th and 10th districts: Comrade (Keykhoni), first secretary of the district committee and Comrade (Sultani), second secretary, assess the events and tell of the foul acts of enemies of the revolution. The organizing of the counterrevolutionary sally was the handiwork of reactionary forces. The conspirators acted in accordance with a unified plan. Their actions were prepared in advance. For this they had illegally moved groups of bandits and raiders from certain border provinces and saboteurs from Pakistan into the capital. They conducted intensive antigovernment propaganda among the population, particularly among politically backward sections. The enemies tried to use all means, even threats and violence. Secretly, under cover of night, they issued weapons to declasse elements and criminals and provoked attacks on party and government establishments and armed raids of subunits of the Afghanistan people's Armed Forces.

"The bulk of Kabul residents," the Afghan comrades continued, "did not support the conspirators. The population is seeking to establish order and tranquility in the city, as throughout the country, and advocates the suppression of counterrevolutionary sallies aimed at undermining the normalization of the situation in the republic."

Kabul Television showed viewers the repulsive appearance of the counterrevolutionary gangs and their criminal gear. Many weapons--of American, Chinese and other manufacture--radio communication facilities, large sums of money and antigovernment literature were captured. The disarmed saboteurs include people with Pakistani passports. In their statements they testify that the threads of the counterrevolutionary conspiracy lead to U.S. and Chinese special services and to the imperialist and hegemonist circles which are brazenly waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, using the territory of neighboring Pakistan.

On the evening of 22 February Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, appealed to the people on Kabul Television. He urged the working people to come resolutely to the defense of the gains of the April revolution and to rebuff its enemies. Comrade Karmal expressed firm confidence in the victory of the Afghan people's righteous cause.

The events of the last few days in the Afghan capital have convincingly shown that Afghanistan's enemies have once again miscalculated and that their criminal plans are not destined to be realized. The revolution is on its guard.

KABUL PAPER CITED ON ACTIVITIES OF 'BANDS OF SUBVERSIVES'

LD290954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kashparov]

[Text] A report from Kabul: The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES, which is published in the Afghan capital in English, has pointed out that the CIA is clearly involved in the activities of bands of subversives and terrorists being sent to Afghanistan.

The newspaper notes that more than a year ago (Robert Lissard), a CIA agent in Pakistan, formed special bands of mercenaries for deployment in Afghanistan to carry out subversive activities. In connection with this, it is of interest to note that (Lissard) had earlier carried out CIA tasks in Iran, and was then moved to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Since July 1977 he has been based in Pakistan.

The Kabul NEW TIMES reported that three more American agents, (John Reagan), (David Tellmann) and (Richard Jackman), were also involved in acts of subversion against Afghanistan. In the opinion of the newspaper, China, Pakistan and Egypt also had a hand in recent events in Kabul where imperialist agents attempted to cause disturbances.

AFP CORRESPONDENT NOTES 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD282124 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 28, TASS--Unrest in the Afghan capital last week was instigated by external forces hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Even the Western mass media are now forced to admit this fact.

A correspondent of the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY writes in his telegram from Kabul quoting "foreign observers" in that city that hundreds of the so-called "freedom fighters" (as the Western propaganda names Afghan mercenaries and all sorts of agents sent into Afghanistan's territory for combatting the legitimate Afghan Government, editor's note) "penetrated Kabul before the anti-government actions" broke out and after they were given a rebuff, "temporarily retreated and took refuge in hideouts, but can any time launch a fresh attack".

According to the correspondent, these elements threatened to make short work of shop owners in Kabul, in case they do not close down, in order to paralyse life in the city.

The correspondent points out that the so-called "freedom fighters" are robbing passengers on roads in the east and south of the country in areas near the Afghan-Pakistani border, capturing all men and forcibly taking them to their bases (these bases are known to be situated in Pakistan's territory, editor's note), where clearly under the threat of bodily punishment they are trained as "fighters" for "the sacred cause of Islam," but actually as American and Chinese mercenaries.

As is pointed out in a dispatch of the REUTER agency today, Western journalists staying in the Afghan capital note that the reports of foreign radio stations on the situation in Afghanistan based on information received from Afghan rebels in Pakistan give a very inaccurate picture of the goings on in Kabul.

RASHIDOV DISCUSSES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN

LD281647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Kabul: Repulse to Counterrevolution"]

[Text] The trembling fingers, the heavy leaden look from under the twitching eyelids, indeed the whole appearance of this person sitting before the interrogator in no way squares with the bestselling detective-story image of the "cloak and dagger knight," the "gentleman of fortune" from the world of espionage. Nothing of the sort: A common bandit and felon caught redhanded--although we also have here a university diploma and a knowledge of languages, along with a decent suit and more.... U.S. citizenship and membership of its Central Intelligence Agency.

Just how did this worthy from across the ocean turn up here, in Kabul, under investigation? A natural question but one which by no means causes surprise. First, the unseemly--shameful, to put it bluntly--role of the CIA in organizing the anti-Afghan campaign has long since ceased to be a secret; second, "give him enough rope and...."

And so, Robert Lee, 29 years of age, from California; profession: chemical engineer. The University of Berkeley, from which he was graduated, is known as a "forge" for the CIA's espionage cadres.

Under interrogation Robert Lee testified that he had made scheduled (ocherednyy) visits here in October-November 1979 and the present visit--with a special "secret assignment" --on 19 February of this year. He arrived direct from the Pakistani town of Peshawar on the border with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] (a town in which the so-called Afghan "rebels"--bandits and murderers to put it more simply--have built their nests, propped up by the generous and experienced hand of the imperialist and reactionary special services). A large group of CIA associates, disguised as various kinds of "traders" and "company organizers," is currently massed in Peshawar. Pakistani intelligence organs are also deploying themselves there, though to this information known from the Western press Robert Lee added that he had also been able to observe the U.S. ambassador [posol] in Peshawar distributing arms almost in person to representatives of the bandit gangs resident on Afghan territory. True, the weapons were not of an American make. Evidently, this is exclusively for "conspiratorial" purposes following the exposures in the progressive--including the Afghan--press. As is known, this has repeatedly published photographs of weapons taken from terrorists and saboteurs on DRA territory: machineguns, pistols, automatics--and all bearing the stamp "made in USA."

Robert Lee replies slowly and confusedly to questions concerning his hostile anti-DRA activity. His efforts--common to all criminals--to wriggle free, to obscure all the facts, are in vain. He was arrested flagrante delicto among other agents of the imperialist special services who were trying, along with counterrevolutionary elements, to incite an antigovernment demonstration [vystupleniye] in the Afghan capital.

The transoceanic "strategists'" criminal designs regarding Afghanistan, following the loss of position in Iran, are generally known. They can be seen in the attempt to transform the states neighboring the USSR into military bases aimed against our country, in the futile efforts to create a "liberation movement" here; in the hysteria ensuing from the introduction into the DRA at the request of its government of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, which constituted a crushing blow to the aggressive plans of imperialism and reaction.

As was remarked in a conversation we had by a member of the DRA security organs, having become firmly convinced that there can now be no question of the success of "large-scale operations" and of replying on the actions of the so-called "partisan" detachments, the organizers of the anti-Afghan campaign decided to concentrate their attention on acts of sabotage and terrorism, on intimidation, blackmail and murder. Let us specify right away that their attempts by any means to attract the population to their side, chiefly those who by virtue of their illiteracy, backwardness or religious fanaticism could serve their interests, were known and were nipped in the bud and with the population's active assistance. On this occasion, too, signals about the provocation that was under preparation came from the capital's residents themselves.

Early on the morning of 21 February, many Kabulis, hurrying about their business as normal, viewed with surprise the closed doors of the stores which they were accustomed to seeing always open. Thus began this day which had been chosen by the foes of the April revolution for their next demonstration--this time in the Afghan capital itself.

The special groups of saboteurs and terrorists brought in from Pakistan, who filtered into Kabul under the guise of "peaceful inhabitants," had the assignment of provoking an antigovernment demonstration here. And among them was Robert Lee, who had arrived here 2 days before the events. The direct participation of Beijing's agents in the provocation has also been proven. All these select "specialists" brought literally their entire arsenal into operation: threats of physical reprisals, bribery and provocations. In this way was achieved the intimidation of a number of storekeepers, who in leaflets left at their doors were categorically ordered not to open their stores on pain of death and arson. Many of them did indeed do this and primarily in order to go to the security organs and to report the provocation that was being prepared.

With the onset of darkness instigative shouts rang out from the rooftops in various parts of the city. Shots were heard: These shots in conjunction with the growing alarm of the population, were designed, according to the agents' plan, to provoke panic. Exploitation of this panic would make it possible to implement their schemes.

However, these base schemes of Afghanistan's enemies were smashed on that same night. But they did not rest. At noon the following day, taking advantage of the crowds of believers who had assembled at the mosques for the Friday prayers, the provocateurs and saboteurs, playing on people's religious feelings, attempted to organize them into anti-government demonstrations.

Not succumbing to the provocative actions of the enemies, the authorities and the army are firmly pursuing the line of resolute suppression of the saboteurs' and terrorists' actions, of rendering harmless the seats of counterrevolution. An integral part of this work is the large amount of propaganda and explanatory activity among those strata of the deceived population whose support the foes of the April revolution wish to exploit.

As noted above, some of the saboteurs, bandits and their accomplices have already been arrested. According to spokesmen of the DRA security organs, their interrogation and the documents found on them indicate with all clarity that the events in Kabul are nothing other than a well-thoughtout counterrevolutionary action planned by the imperialist and reactionary special services which is being implemented with the aid of agents and of terrorists and saboteurs drilled in camps on Pakistani territory. The overwhelming majority of them. [sentence as published]

...An unshaven man who has just been apprehended with weapon in hand is brought into the interrogators' office. Aside from his submachinegun, he had in one pocket a grenade and in the other--women's jewelry: rings, earrings and pearls wrapped in a dirty handkerchief. It was precisely people such as he who had plundered the stores, also forcing entry into the storekeepers' residences which as a rule are situated alongside, had threatened them with reprisals if they disobeyed the "defenders of Islam" and at the same time had torn from their womenfolk all their adornments.

Another saboteur who was caught with a stack of antigovernment leaflets had a package containing heroin in his back pocket.

No need to be surprised: The people's power, which has resolutely stood itself in the path of the narcotics trade which flourished here previously, has naturally made for itself some deadly enemies in the shape of such "businessmen" who made enormous profits from this operation.

Among those who are endeavoring to reverse the course of history are also to be found former feudal chiefs, landowners and moneylenders--in a word, all those whom the April revolution deprived of their former power and wealth by transferring all this to the people.

...Now the situation in the Afghan capital has returned to normal. The prompt and energetic measures to liquidate the counterrevolutionary activity of the foreign special services, their agents and the traitorous elements are returning Kabul to the daily but, naturally, tense and still eneasy life of a revolutionary city.

Subunits of the Afghan Army and the people's police, in conjunction with volunteer detachments of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) activists and of youth and other democratic organizations are maintaining order and liquidating the remnants of the bandit groups, including the terrorists and saboteurs who are attempting to hide out in the surrounding hills.

Kabul is on the alert.

SOVIET DISSIDENT COMMENTS ON IMPLICATIONS OF AFGHANISTAN

LD281814 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of Soviet historian and dissident Andrey Amalrik, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will "certainly arouse resistance among substantial groups of the Soviet population." Speaking at a press conference of the Human Rights Society (GFM) in Bonn today, Amalrik said that the reason for this was that people fear a further worsening of their living standard and the death of members of their families stationed in Afghanistan.

Even so, Afghanistan will become an Asian satellite of the USSR as Mongolia before it. Unless the fighting ends soon, the USSR will certainly attack the resistance fighters' bases in Pakistan and Iran. Problems with its own Muslim population, Amalrik believes, will not arise for the Soviet leadership until the end of the present decade. He criticized the policy of the Federal Republic and France as "shortsighted" in the face of a danger which might soon spell their own doom.

AFGHAN EDUCATION WORKERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN TO GAIN SKILLS

LD281059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guests From Afghanistan"]

[Text] A delegation of education workers from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has familiarized itself with experience in eliminating illiteracy, the work of kindergartens and schools and the training and improving of qualifications of teaching cadres in the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is headed by (Baten Shakh Zafarzay), director of the Education Ministry Department for the Elimination of Illiteracy.

The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Education.

GRACHEV WARNS PAKISTAN AGAINST ALINEMENT WITH IMPERIALISM

LD281629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Grachev article: "Trying on Policemen's Boots"]

[Text] Lately Pakistan's ruling circles have had no reason to complain of a shortage of attention being paid to them by the leaders of the West's major imperialist powers and their Chinese assistants. The same statesmen in Washington, London and other European capitals who only recently theatrically broke with what they felt to be Islamabad's "dictatorial" regime are now falling over themselves to offer it various kinds of aid, especially the military kind, and are planning to "support" it with substantial financial subsidies.

In a relatively short time envoys from Washington, London and Beijing have managed to visit Islamabad. The representatives of a number of Muslim states in the Near and Middle East have also tried to turn it into a new Mecca, hastily convening a session of the Islamic Conference Organization here.

The reason for the upsurge in the popularity of a regime which is so controversial among its own population is clear--the Pakistan leadership's willingness to offer its services to the imperialist powers, to the Beijing hegemonists and to reactionary regimes in a number of Arab countries and its willingness to serve as an obedient instrument in their pursuit of an aggressive and expansionist policy in the region in order to turn it into--or rather return it to--the sphere of U.S. military domination.

There are two sides to every coin. In a relatively short time, as USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko pointed out in a speech in Delhi, Pakistan's leadership has managed to sour its relations with several of its neighbor-states simultaneously. [paragraph continues]

But it is not in the least bothered by this and all the signs are that it is attracting heightened interest from imperialists seeking a way to increase tension in the region and to create a pretext for overt military interference in the affairs of the states situated there.

The role for which the imperialists are grooming Pakistan--that of a trench from which it can keep neighboring states in its sights and fire on them--was graphically demonstrated by Z. Brzezinski during his visit to the Khyber Pass on the Pakistan-Afghan border. In order to perform this role the United States plans to flood Pakistan with modern weapons. This operation, which, according to the newspaper the New York TIMES, has been personally approved by President Carter, has been entrusted to the CIA. A special feature of the operation is that weapons of U.S. manufacture will not be used, so as to give the impression that the United States is not involved in funneling these weapons into Pakistan. To this end it is planned to use a "consortium" of so-called friends of Pakistan as the channel for this "aid" program as a cover for the U.S. subversive services, which throw their weight around in Pakistan as if it were their own "back yard." The United States is hastily shepherding anyone to hand into the "consortium"--from the British ex-colonialists who follow it obediently to Israel and Egypt.

The arms which Pakistan is getting are funneled into Afghanistan with the help of detachments of mercenaries who have established bases on Pakistani territory in centers like Parachinar, Miram Shah, Chitral, Zhob, Chira, Kohat, Warsak, Fakirabad, Quetta, Nowshehra, Gulistan, Sadda, Maralikhel, Bagh, Dir and a whole string of others. They are delivered to these centers by transport belonging to the Pakistani Armed Forces. Detachments from Pakistan Army units are detailed to guard munitions dumps belonging to Afghan counterrevolutionary forces.

Pakistani servicemen are used both to prepare and to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism on Afghan territory. The mercenaries' activities and their operations against Afghanistan are coordinated and directed at a combined headquarters, with the participation of Pakistani military experts. A list of the most important targets on Afghan territory to be hit by armed saboteur detachments is currently being drawn up at this headquarters. Both information received from agents of Afghan reaction and Pakistani intelligence are used in compiling this list.

President Ziaul Haq is trying to evade the responsibility for the undeclared war which is being waged from Pakistani territory against a neighboring independent state. But the peoples of the states surrounding Pakistan rightly regard the policy being pursued from Islamabad not just as connivance at the anti-Afghan forces' activities but also as directly inciting them to commit acts of aggression and thus as not just aiding and abetting, but also being a party to that aggression. "After turning both himself and his country into an instrument of the Chinese-U.S. plot to undermine the Afghan revolution, Pakistan's leader has not only created anxiety, tension and distrust in our region, but also jeopardized the independence of the countries of southern Asia," the Nepalese weekly SAMIKSHA writes.

At first Pakistan's leadership used the thesis of a "threat" to Pakistan's security from Afghanistan and even from...the Soviet Union as an excuse for requesting foreign assistance. It has had to abandon this absurd concoction. Democratic Afghanistan has reaffirmed its desire to settle its differences with Pakistan by peaceful negotiation. No longer hiding behind fabrications about an "external threat," Pakistan's leadership now declares flatly that "Pakistan will ignore the call for talks from B. Karmal, head of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." What is this if not open and undisguised expansionism and submissive compliance with imperialist schemes aimed at overthrowing the lawful government of one of Pakistan's neighbors?

On account of its expansionist ambitions it seems that Pakistan's ruling regime, feeling the support of its attentive Western "patrons" behind it, is beginning to lose not only its sense of responsibility but also elementary commonsense. Pakistan's leaders have let it be known that they were upset that while mentioning that the United States would be prepared to go to war in order to defend its "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. President's envoy C. Clifford did not threaten the world with war over Pakistan, too.

In an assessment of the increasing bellicosity and at the same time increasing danger issuing from the Pakistan regime, the Indian magazine LINK takes the view that the United States plans to turn Pakistan into a kind of Israel in the region. The U.S. press compares the role given Islamabad by Washington's strategists with the mission of the sadly-remembered "bastions of the free world" in Saigon and Tehran.

It is easy to point out that the role of defender and champion of imperialist interests is as unseemly as the fate awaiting those who, forgetting their peoples' true interests, agree to play it is unenviable. This should not be forgotten by those with plans to once again try on U.S.-made policemen's boots.

PAKISTAN 'SPEEDING UP' NUCLEAR WEAPON DEVELOPMENT

LD282122 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 28, TASS--Pakistan is speeding up the development of its own nuclear weapons. According to today's New York TIMES quoting official representatives of the U.S. State Department, the Carter administration has at its disposal information that Pakistan goes ahead with the construction near Islamabad of a plant for the production of enriched uranium which can be used for nuclear weapons. According to U.S. intelligence sources, writes the newspaper, Pakistan will be able to produce its nuclear bomb as early as next year.

Some time ago the Washington administration expressed its "concern" over Pakistan's nuclear program and used the issue to stop large-scale military and economic aid to Islamabad. Yet today Washington, which is using the Pakistan territory for interference in Afghanistan and the sending of banks of armed mercenaries across the Afghan border, brushed aside all its principles and prefers not notice the dangerous consequences of Islamabad's nuclear preparations. The White House took a decision to give Pakistan broad military and economic and worth 400 million dollars. The New York TIMES writes that the U.S. administration today is no longer as concerned as previously over Pakistan's nuclear program.

WESTERN WILLINGNESS TO SUPPLY ARMS TO PAKISTAN NOTED

LD291000 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 29, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Rysakov writes: Seeking to create a springboard in the Middle East for the suppression of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the whole region, the governments of the USA and its allies give military aid to Pakistan and use the territory of that country for provocative actions against neighbouring Afghanistan. Western countries one after another offer weapons and military hardware to Pakistani leaders. Thus, Washington stated that it will give 400 million dollars worth of military and economic aid to Islamabad. However, according to U.S. mass media, military deliveries to Pakistan may be increased up to 1,000 million dollars. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington during his visit to Islamabad also discussed the question of deliveries of arms for the Pakistani Army. According to reports of the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES, similar services are now being offered by France.

As stated by Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the French minister of foreign affairs, who visited Pakistan, France is prepared to increase its economic and military aid to Pakistan by 150 million francs in addition to the aid already assigned for the year 1980 to the sum of 250 million francs. According to him, France is ready to supply Pakistan with 50 instead of the ordered 32 Mirage fighter planes and to give aid to the Pakistani Navy. Olivier Stirn also said the French Government did not give a categorically negative answer to the question of delivering equipment to Pakistan for a plant to produce nuclear fuel. But already the fact that talks on nuclear fuel were held during Stirn's visit serves as another confirmation of plans for the creation of Pakistan's nuclear flank. For many years Pakistan has been seeking to create an atom bomb of its own. As the New York TIMES newspaper pointed out, the construction of a plant to produce enriched uranium is being conducted at an accelerated pace on the outskirts of Islamabad.

About a year ago Washington suspended military aid to Pakistan in view of the fact that work to create nuclear weapons is conducted in the country. The USA explained that by necessity to strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, after the failure of Washington's plans to turn Afghanistan into a U.S. military place d'armes, the USA hurried to resume military aid to Pakistan without showing the least concern as to what consequences that will entail from the viewpoint of the nuclear ambitions of the Pakistani military regime. The massive deliveries of arms to Pakistan by the United States and some of its allies as well as by Beijing are intended for the arming and support of Afghan counterrevolutionaries that found refuge in Pakistan's territory and for conversion of Pakistan into imperialism's military stronghold after the collapse of the shah's regime.

The practical refusal by the USA and other Western countries to see to the observance of the nuclear non-proliferation regime in application to Pakistan is fraught with very dangerous consequences, first of all, to its neighbours which are legitimately concerned over Pakistan's work in the nuclear field. Islamabad's military preparations are bringing about a threat to peace and stability in south West Asia, and are aggravating still more the situation in the region which has already been strained as a result of the increase in U.S. military presence there.

FRG MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SEEKS LARGER ROLE IN NATO

LD281537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Col. M. Ponomarev "Military and Political Review": "Under the Flag of a 'Common Strategy'"]

[Text] Let us start with a few figures. There are 495,000 soldiers and officers serving in West Germany's Bundeswehr, as well as 175,000 civilians. Every second NATO soldier on central European territory is a Bundeswehr serviceman. The West German provides half of all the North Atlantic bloc's land forces in central Europe, 50 percent of the air defense forces in the region, as well as one-third of its air forces. In the Baltic the West German Navy (Bundesmarine) accounts for 70 percent of NATO's naval forces and all of its naval aviation.

These figures were cited by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel in a recent speech. In so doing he wanted to stress that the Bundeswehr is the backbone of the North Atlantic bloc's grouping of troops concentrated on the western borders of the Warsaw Pact countries. But there are those on the banks of the Rhine who are not satisfied even with this. In an interview with the newspaper GENERAL-ANZIEGER, Apel himself, attempting to look into the future, said: "In a few years time the Bundeswehr will be one of the most modern armies in the world."

The minister had good reason for making such a statement. The FRG already spends around 3.5 percent of its gross national product on military purposes. Year by year direct appropriations to the Ministry of Defense and military expenditures concealed in the budgets of other ministries and departments are increasing. In all, in 1980 these are to double as compared with 1969 and will total more than DM60 billion.

Spending on the purchase of the latest weapons systems and combat hardware is increasing particularly rapidly. This year it is planned to spend DM9 billion on these purposes--7 percent more than last year. And over the next few years it is planned to spend a total of around DM50 billion on rearming the Bundeswehr.

Considerable sums are being set aside for expanding the FRG's aviation industry. West German aviation concerns are supplying the Bundeswehr with an ever-increasing volume of the latest aviation equipment. In the near future the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm [MBB] and Dornier Aviation plants will start series production of the multirole Tornado and Alpha-Jet fighters. In addition, MBB has just received an order for more than 200 military helicopters.

The Bavarian firm Krauss-Maffei also has no small portfolio of military orders. In the past it supplied the Bundeswehr and the armies of other NATO countries with several thousand Leopard-1 tanks. Now new tanks--the Leopard-2--are rolling off its production lines. It is contemplated that the Bundeswehr will take deliver of 1,800 such tanks over the next 5 years.

The list of major measures to update the Bundeswehr's arms could be continued. It was reported in the FRG press that this updating should be completed by 1985. In addition to weapons and combat hardware already mentioned, the Bundeswehr, according to the newspaper GENERAL-ANZIEGER, is to get around 1,000 armored carriers, more than 200 new howitzers, almost 150 Roland antiaircraft missile complexes, around 450 Cheetah self-propelled antiaircraft installations, 6 frigates equipped with missiles and a large number of antitank guided missiles and various types of ammunition.

So far we have only spoken about those FRG programs of military preparations which are already underway or will start to be implemented in the near future. But in West Germany the voices of representatives of highly influential circles criticizing the government for... "paying insufficient attention" to the military effort and demanding a buildup in the numerical strength of the Bundeswehr, an increase in the duration of army conscript service, a further increase in military spending and a broadening of the tasks performed by the Bundeswehr within NATO can be heard increasingly loudly. It should be pointed out that in a number of cases government officials roundly reject these demands, correctly taking the view that satisfying them would run counter to FRG policy and state interests and would damage the detente process. The other day, for example, addressing members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction, Chancellor H. Schmidt once again expressed resolute support for a sensible and cautious policy. "The main thing needed now," H. Schmidt said, "is good sense and calm." "Vain and impracticable," is how SPD Chairman W. Brandt described the desire to extend the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of influence to other parts of the world.

But the government is still under great pressure from the opponents of detente. It is mainly figures from the opposition Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and Christian Social Union [CSU] parties, which express the interests of big capital, who are trying to exert this pressure. Urging the government to accelerate and scale up rearmament they are pursuing several aims at the same time.

One of those aims is to insure maximum profits for the monopolies. Typical is an advertising slogan which appeared in the military-industrial circles' magazine WEHRTECHNIK: "Sell your gold fast and use the money to buy shares in those firms you know about from our magazine." The advertisement promises shareholders of those firms--which manufacture arms--guaranteed high dividends. At the same time it unwittingly reveals the correlation between the growth of militarism and the increase in the revenue of monopolies specializing in military business.

Another aim of those who champion expanding military production in West Germany is to make the goods produced by West German military-industrial concerns more competitive in their struggle with the military-industrial concerns of other NATO countries for "a piece of the pie." After expanding military production within the country, representatives of the FRG military-industrial complex wish to compete for increasingly strong positions in the Atlantic arms market.

Finally, those campaigning for a further strengthening of West Germany's military might aim to alter the correlation of forces existing at the present time between the FRG and other West European NATO countries still more in its favor. Altering the correlation of forces in the FRG's favor would give it, in the opinion of those who support this viewpoint, the dominant position among the partners in the bloc.

It is not only from within that pressure aimed at whipping up militarist preparations is being put on government circles in Bonn. Strong pressure is also being exerted from across the ocean.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger has just visited the FRG in the capacity of the envoy of U.S. imperialist circles. Although his trip was described as a "private visit," Schlesinger had meetings with Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher; Defense Minister H. Apel; Minister of Economics O. Lamsdorff; the chairmen of the CDU and the CSU, H. Kohl and F.-J. Strauss respectively; M. Woerner, DCDU defense affairs expert; and representatives of business circles. [paragraph continues]

The transatlantic visitor campaigned for a further increase in military spending by the FRG, which in his words must "assume additional commitments to defend NATO's interests in Europe."

The United States has also used the Munich conference of political and military experts from a number of countries in the North Atlantic bloc to put pressure on the FRG and its other NATO partners. In a speech delivered at this conference R. Komer, advisor to the U.S. secretary of defense, criticized to the governments of West Europe for allegedly "making insufficient effort to strengthen NATO's defense" and "being unwilling to back U.S. efforts in the Persian Gulf."

Komer's speech contained an urgent call for a distinctive "division of labor" among the countries in the North Atlantic bloc, especially between the United States and the FRG. A number of West German figures, especially H.-D. Genscher, also advocates such a "division." Genscher is campaigning for a "common strategy" between Bonn and Washington within the framework of which the United States will build up its military potential and its presence in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean, while the FRG will take on some of the U.S. commitments in West Europe. If the United States "is obliged" to transfer some of its troops now stationed on FRG territory to a "hot spot" somewhere in the world the West German Bundeswehr must be ready to "fill the resulting vacuum in Europe."

Washington immediately seized onto this "idea." In line with the current U.S. course of performing the functions of policeman in many parts of the world, U.S. strategists would like to have a freer hand in Europe. So transatlantic politicians and strategists are not only favorably disposed toward the "common strategy" of Bonn's Minister Genscher and the accelerated rearmament of the Bundeswehr but are also doing their utmost to promote this.

Washington is similarly well disposed toward the most reactionary FRG circles' persistent desire to extend the Bundeswehr's "zone of influence" beyond NATO's borders. Moreover, the United States plans to use FRG naval forces as part of operations in the Persian Gulf region. Reporting this, the West German newspapers DIE WELT describes the Persian Gulf's oil-producing regions as the West's "Lebensraum," in which "the NATO allies must assume additional tasks."

This is the U.S. and FRG imperialist circles' conception of "Atlantic solidarity" and "division of labor." The Pentagon unloads part of its "burden" in West Europe onto the Bundeswehr and broadens its police functions in other parts of the world. The Bundeswehr in turn underpins from the rear, as it were, U.S. Armed Forces operations and at the same time joins the struggle for "Lebensraum," only this time for "the entire West."

In reality, the role alloted to West Germany by the U.S. strategists is that of a trace horse designed to help Washington pursue a course of exacerbating international tension. Sober-minded figures in the FRG and the country's public at large are well aware of this. But there are those on the Rhine who follow Washington blindly, calculating that "Atlantic solidarity" will enable the FRG, in its capacity as the right-hand man of the United States, to operate from hegemonist positions in relation to other countries and peoples. These are dangerous calculations. The path which accords with the vital interests of the peoples of all European countries, including the FRG, lies not in increasing military preparations or unconditional support for the Washington administration's adventurist policy but in consolidating and deepending detente.

NATO SEEKS GREEK RETURN TO MILITARY STRUCTURE, AEGEAN PLAN

ID281155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Using the Dollar Lever"]

[Text] Athens--Washington has announced a plan to allocate military aid to Greece and Turkey in fiscal 1981. Under this plan, Athens will receive $184 million in U.S. military aid and Ankara will be allocated $242 million for military needs and $200 million for economic needs.

The new infusion of dollars is being undertaken at a time when the United States is trying to strengthen and broaden its militarist presence in the eastern Mediterranean. To this end an agreement was signed recently on U.S.-Turkish military cooperation to extend the terms of the U.S. bases on Turkish territory. For this same purpose efforts to draw Greece into the NATO military organization, which Athens left in 1974, have been stepped up.

As the Athens press testifies, NATO has already prepared a scheme to form the basis for Greece's intended return to the bloc's military structure. It has been called the "Rogers plan" for the supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. What is the essence of this plan? As is now known, it provides not only for Greece's return to the NATO military system but also for a redistribution of the "operational control" zones in the Aegean Sea and of the air space above it. Control in this region is one of the causes of the sharp difference of opinion between Athens and Ankara. Now NATO's "wise men" are trying to reconcile the two bloc allies by proposing to divide the Aegean Sea into three zones--Greek, Turkish and a "buffer" or NATO zone. If the plan is accepted, Athens and Ankara are promised generous help as well as mediation to solve a number of other vexed problems.

Thus, military and economic assistance is becoming a new kind of lever with whose aid NATO hopes to force Greece and Turkey into concessions, strengthen its southeastern flank and obtain extra advantages in this region.

These efforts by the Western militarists are meeting with a sharp rebuff from the peace-loving Greek public. The democratic opposition parties and the progressive press are calling on the government not to yield to NATO's entreaties and not to return to the bloc's military organization. They point out that transferring control of the Aegean to the bloc is a threat to peace and security and may free NATO's hands for other adventures.

NATO USES PROMISE OF ECONOMIC AID TO PRESSURE TURKEY

ID282146 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 28 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Ankara, February 28, TASS--NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe General Bernard Rogers made a one-day visit to the Turkish capital. The high-ranking NATO visitor, as it was announced, discussed with Turkish officials the questions of rendering military aid to Turkey and a possible return of Greece into the military organization of the aggressive NATO bloc. It should be noted that the activity of the Western world with regard to Turkey has been considerably set up of late. Besides Rogers, Turkey was visited since the beginning of the year by Counselor of the U.S. Department of State Matthew Nimetz, Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the FRG's Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, Chairman of the NATO Military Committee General Zeiner Gundersen. The statements by Western emissaries showed that the United States and NATO leadership alarmed by the revolutionary transformations in Iran and Afghanistan take feverish measures to reinforce the southeastern flank of the North Atlantic.

Having these aims, Washington and its Western allies are lavish with the promises in order to achieve "reconciliation" of the two NATO members, Turkey and Greece, whose relations have become very tense after the events in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. The levers of economic, political and military pressure are being brought on the Government of Turkey, which, according to the Turkish press, is living through the fiercest economic crisis in the past 50 years. The West that is lavish with the promises of financial aid is taking advantage of economic ills of the country as a means for exerting the unprecedented pressure on Ankara so as to ensure that the country observe the United States interests in the Near and Middle East, the newspaper DEMOCRAT writes.

TURKISH DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC OPPOSES EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD291006 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ankara, February 29, TASS--There are serious disagreements in the Turkish Government over the question of Turkey's entry in the Common Market as a full member. Until now Turkey was only an associated member of this West European grouping. But several years ago B. Ecevit's government, yielding to public pressure, decided to freeze its relations with the EEC. This step was a result of the growing concern felt in the country over the situation in the national economy which is seriously affected by the protectionist policies of the "Nine" and constant crises in West European capitalist economies.

As was reported by the newspaper CUMHURIYET, the question of Turkey's EEC membership was discussed at an inter-ministerial conference here. Officials of the Finance Ministry, speaking at this conference, recalled that the decision of the previous government to freeze Turkey's relations with the EEC has become an integral part of the country's fourth five year economic plan and therefore has the force of law. They expressed disagreement with the unlawful actions of the Foreign Ministry which seeks full Common Market membership for Turkey. CUMHURIYET says that these statements caused "confusion" among Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

HIGH COST OF LIVING CAUSES UNREST IN ISTANBUL, IZMIR

LD281117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Ankara, 17 February--Riots provoked by the repressions against striking workers are continuing in Izmir. The situation has also deteriorated sharply in Turkey's leading industrial and commercial center--Istanbul. Despite martial law introduced in this city the population has held a series of demonstrations against the high cost of living.

In several areas of Istanbul, the press reports, the inhabitants indignantly demanded that the store owners sell food and consumer goods at their former prices. The frightened owners closed the majority of stores. The city's business life has virtually come to a standstill.

Clashes have taken place between the city's inhabitants and the security forces. The democratic press notes that the galvanization of actions of this sort by extremist groups of a Maoist and neofascist nature resorting to violence is complicating the working people's legitimate struggle for their social and economic rights.

QOTBZADEH: HOSTAGES QUESTION NOT ON COMMISSION AGENDA

LD281515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Around Iranian Events"]

[Text] Tehran, 25 February--A mass demonstration was held in the Iranian capital today in connection with the end of national mobilization week. More than 100,000 people marched past the student-occupied U.S. Embassy building to express support for the Iranian Government's actions and protest against U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. The demonstrators chanted slogans: "Down With American Imperialism!" and "Long Live Khomeyni!"

As the PARS agency reported, yesterday the members of the international commission to examine Iran's claims with respect to the former shah's crimes and U.S. activity in Iran met with Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh. The commission's program of work was discussed at the meetings.

S. Qotbzadeh told journalists that the Iranian authorities do not intend to interfere in the commission's activity. The hostages will naturally be discussed, he added, but that question is in no way connected with the commission members' work and despite statements by the American administration it is not on the commission's agenda or within its terms of reference.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's office called for all those who suffered physically under the shah's regime and members of the families of people who died to go to Tehran as witnesses to the crimes of the shah and his American accomplices.

IRANIAN BANK DIRECTOR DISCUSSES CURRENCY RESERVES

LD281936 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 28, TASS--Iran's currency reserves make now nearly 15 billion dollars, said Director of Iran's Central Bank R. Nobari. This sum includes the more than eight billion dollars unlawfully frozen at the U.S. banks on the instructions of the President of the United States. As is known, in February last year, when the anti-shah revolution was accomplished, the country's currency reserves were nearly nine billion dollars.

MOSCOW PERSIAN LAUDS HYDROELECTRIC AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

NC282027 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Commentary by unidentified economic commentator]

[Text] Dear listeners: We are currently marking the 54th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on joint exploitation of the Harirud River border water resources. This was the first agreement of its kind, the exchange of which established the basis for cooperation between the two countries in this field. The exchange of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the joint exploitation of the Arab and Atrak rivers' energy resources, which took place about 23 years ago, was the second step. Our economic commentator writes: Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the joint exploitation of the resources of the Aras, Atrak and Harirud border rivers is developing to the benefit of the peoples of both countries. The construction of a large hydroelectric center on the banks of the Aras River--the auspicious inauguration of which took place in June 1971--was an important phase toward the development of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in this field.

This hydroelectric center consists of a large dam approximately 1,000 meters long, two powerplants--one on the Soviet bank and the other on the Iranian bank of the Aras River--and a floodgate in the Goradiz region. Construction of these hydroelectric installations took place on the basis of the principle of equal rights, with each party paying exactly half the construction costs and, at present, using exactly half the water and energy resources of this river. Meanwhile the Soviet Union has extended a long-term loan on easy conditions to pay for Soviet industrial installations and for the technical services offered by Soviet experts and workers to neighboring Iran. Iran will repay this loan through the delivery of traditional export items to our country. This repayment method is undoubtedly very beneficial for Iran.

The Aras hydroelectric center plays an important role in the economic development of neighboring Soviet-Iranian regions. With the installation of the dam, an artificial lake has been formed which regulates the Aras River water flow and helps the power plant operate smoothly. Iranian and Soviet farmers, by using the floodgate waters, irrigate about 70,000 hectares of arid land and stable results are obtained in the plantations.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the use of border rivers has not ended with the commencement of exploitation of the Aras hydrotechnic center but continues successfully. Research by Soviet and Iranian hydrologists have shown that a number of similar power plants and dams can be installed on this river. For this purpose the plans for the construction of the Khoda Afarin and (Qez Qal'esi) hydroelectric centers are being prepared. This will create the possibility for the construction of a new floodgate with a 1.3 million cubic meter capacity and of four hydropower plants which will produce a large amount of the required electricity.

Some years ago an executive agreement on the compilation of technical and executive plans for the Khoda Afarin and (Qez Qal'esi) hydroelectric centers was exchanged between Iranian and Soviet organizations. The implementation of these projects is paid for on a 50-50 basis. [Word indistinct] turbines with equal capacities will be installed in the hydropower plants, thus creating the grounds for equal exploitation of the natural resources of the Aras River. In addition to this, with the cooperation of the Soviet and Iranian organizations, there will be joint facilities for the use of the waters of the Atrak River, the floodgate and the artificial lake which regulates the flow of the Harirud River. After the completion of these activities the possibility of further development of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in this field will be studied. The rivers Aras, Atrak and Harirud are actually rivers of Soviet-Iranian goodneighborliness and cooperation.

Our economic commentator writes in conclusion: This cooperation results in the actual consolidation of the bases of goodneighborly Soviet-Iranian relations.

ISMA'IL: NO SOVIET BASES, NAVAL CONCENTRATIONS IN PDRY

LD281456 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, February 28, TASS--"The PDRY has no aggressive intentions with regard to any country. Aggressive designs are being nurtured by those who seek to draw Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf countries into the orbit of U.S. imperialism," 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH. In the PDRY there are no Soviet military bases about which Western propaganda stubbornly keeps talking, the head of the PDRY emphasized. To those who allude to the existence of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, we tell that the PDRY is not the only state to have such a treaty.

This treaty was not signed secretly from the public, is not directed against any third country and poses no threat to other states. We do not conceal our friendship with the USSR which pursues the policy of equality and equal respect. We are proud of this friendship.

We have no reasons to conceal the friendship, since the Soviet Union has been rendering versatile assistance to us, including military one, ever since our country gained independence. And if the military assistance which the Soviet Union gives to our people for the protection of national sovereignty and independence becomes a target for attacks, and if it is being used to justify the escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian and Red Seas, we must tell straight that such assertions meet only U.S. interests.

Nearby there are, by the way, states which are more considerable by the area and manpower resources than this country and which conclude deals for deliveries of huge amounts of U.S. arms, and provide their territories for U.S. military bases, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il went on to say. Criticism must be spearheaded first of all against those who strike up questionable friendships with the United States, being aware that it is the first ally of the common enemy of all Arab peoples--Israel.

Hostile propagandist media, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il went on to say, accuse us of ostensibly allowing the Soviet Union to exercise a direct control over the sea ways of transportation of oil produced in the Persian Gulf. Is it not a lie and distortion of reality and an attempt to stir up hostility to the USSR which invariably sides with Arab peoples in their just struggle? The talk as to existence of Soviet naval bases and concentration of the Soviet Navy in the PDRY waters, along with the propagandist campaign launched by hostile media against our republic are aimed at justifying the increase in U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

Meanwhile all know full well that it is the USA that fully exercises control over the oil transportation ways by concentrating a huge number of its warships in the area and creating military bases, disregarding the wishes and will of Arab peoples--the true masters of their natural resources. It is the USA, and not the Soviet Union, that seeks to perpetuate its dominance by sabre rattling and by openly stating its readiness to use military force to ensure the supply of oil to it and to its NATO allies.

In conclusion 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out that the PDRY fully supports the actions of the Soviet Union which came to the assistance of the Afghan people to protect its revolutionary gains from outside threat.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER: NO BASES TO BE GIVEN TO U.S.

LD281621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 3 LD

["Own information" TASS report under the general headline "Foreign Military News": "Saudi Arabia Is Against"]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has no intention of granting any foreign state military bases or military privileges on its territory. This was stated by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in an interview circulated by the national news agency. He stressed that his country does not intend to conclude any agreements with the United States in this sphere.

DISSIDENTS SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTERN BROADCASTING

DW271300 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Feb 80 p 12 DW

[Paper by Soviet civil rights advocates Viktor Nekipelov and Feliks Serebrov: "Speak Slowly So That We in the Soviet Union Can Take Notes"]

[Text] Under the motto "faculty of democracy" the two Soviet civil rights advocates Viktor Nekipelov and Feliks Serebrov have addressed "advice and wishes" to those foreign radio stations which are broadcasting in Russian to the Soviet Union. Here is the text:

We are extremely grateful to these radio voices for their great information about the events in the world, their clear and unprejudiced comment on these events, and for the interesting representation of life in Western countries; we are also grateful for the opportunity, beyond the literary, economic, scientific and musical broadcasts, to feel what is probably most important for us--the heartbeat of our own life, the non-official pulse of the culture living below the ice, of the moral resistance to despotism, owing to which contemporary Russia is alive today. (When we speak of Russia we always mean the whole country, the entire present empire of "evolved socialism".)

What is important to us above everything else without a doubt is information about ourselves. From where, if not through Western broadcasts, can one learn that five Soviet political prisoners have been exchanged for two Soviet spies in the United States? How else would one learn about the trials where people were sentenced because of their political beliefs? Where else would one obtain the text of a document of the legal protection movement?

We are aware that it is somewhat contradictory to expect the Western side to disseminate information about our own life, or even to ask it to do so... but what else shall we do? We do not have a "democracy wall" on which we could place our wall posters such as China had until recently.

Hence the radio voices from the West not only are an important source of information and a voice of the spirit for millions of our compatriots, they are also a unique "faculty of democracy," the door to the Russia of tomorrow.

Do not be afraid to open this door wider. This is no "intrusion into the internal affairs" as our authorities like to claim so much for the sake of deterrence. The expression "internal affairs" is part of the vocabulary of the rulers and not of that of the people. What we ask you to do is this: Do not address yourselves to the rulers but to the masses of your listeners, to the people. We desire contact between our societies separate from the government competences and censorship.

What, then, are the subjects and talks we would like to hear at this "faculty for democracy," apart from current information "about the country and the world?"

We emphasize that we not only express the opinion of our own dissident circles but the view of the major part of the radio listeners from all parts of the Soviet Union.

It would make sense to read the text of the General Declaration on Human Rights, the two UN packages on political and civil rights, and individual documents of the International Labor Office, especially in Russian, Ukrainian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR. [paragraph continues]

These readings should be repeated and presented slowly so that they can be written down. USSR citizens hardly know these texts since they are not published in the press. People regard them as abstract documents "which do not apply to us; the practical significance of which is hidden to them. [quotation mark as published]

One example: The urban population of the USSR is engaged extensively in agricultural work--to bring in the harvest, procure fodder, sort vegetables in storage. These are forced assignments, sometimes made with reference to some "edict of the Council of Ministers." The people grumble and complain but as a rule nobody dares refuse, because few people know that there is a convention Number 105 of the International Labor Office which has been ratified by the Soviet Union. It expressly says: "The member countries of the International Labor Office undertake to eliminate hard labor and labor by intimidation in any form and to desist from using them as a means of mobilizing and utilizing labor for purposes of economic development."

Likewise it would be useful to comment on the Soviet Constitution in a broadcast. In 1976-77, when the draft was put up for discussion, the constitution commission received, together with the flow of ordered praise, quite a few letters of criticism. Some of these records were reprinted in Samisdat in five bulletins. But this has remained unknown to the majority of people to this day. Except for a critical letter by Petr Grigorenko and 11 other civil rights advocates, these documents were not read over foreign radio.

Furthermore, it would be worthwhile to introduce a series of broadcasts on the constitutions of other states, even if just the texts of these constitutions were read without comment.

This also holds true for familiarization with the programs of the various political parties of our era. In the Soviet Union it is impossible to get access to these programs; not just that of the Democratic Party in the United States, but also the programs of the communist parties of Italy or Japan, and even that of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia! The programs of political parties are never published in the Soviet Union lest the idea of the irrevocability and exclusiveness of the postulates of the one and only party, the CPSU, be impaired in the eyes of the citizens.

In the historical sector it would be interesting to familiarize the listeners with the programs of the prerevolutionary Russian parties: the Constitutional Democrats, the Social Revolutionaries, the Narodniki, the Social Democrats (Mensheviki). They are unknown to the present generation. The word "Cadets," as the members of Russia's first political party (which we are personally convinced also was the most significant of all Russian parties) were called, is associated with cadets of a military school. Because many students of such military schools participated in the armed struggle against the Soviet power the term is also equated with the idea of the "enemies of Russia."

Broadcasts on questions concerning Soviet history are always of interest. In this connection the BBC broadcasts--brief as they may be--entitled "A Glance at the Past" (the world 30, 40, 50 years ago) and the Radio Liberty program entitled "Russia Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" particularly deserve to be emphasized.

Highly important are broadcasts such as the magazine "Soviet Union" and "We are Leafing Through Soviet Newspapers and Journals" (Radio Liberty), "The Soviet Union This Week" and "The American Press on the Soviet Union and the Communist World" (BBC). There is no need to mention that the people like to hear what affects them directly. This does not necessarily only have to involve foreign policy, house raids and arrests. All substantiated news about facts and events not publicized in the Soviet Union are worth being mentioned: for example, news on an earthquake in Uzbekistan or on the food supply in the stores of Sverdlovsk. We would like to stress that as far as the people are concerned, the living conditions in their own province, in the heart of the country, are often more interesting than the news from the capital. Besides, the people of these provinces account for the lion's share of the listeners to foreign radio transmissions.

As far as the broadcasts about life in foreign countries are concerned, the Soviet citizen is primarily interested in social and economic subjects. They would like to learn something about the work time arrangements in the different countries, about paid leave, pensions and social insurance, about the situation of disabled persons, unwed mothers, orphans and old people without family. In this respect the reports should not only deal with the state social security but also with the different welfare organizations and foundations.

What is very interesting is the description of the educational systems in individual states (it is generally known that Soviet propaganda claims to this day that obligatory schooling and free tuition exists in the Soviet Union alone.) and of medical care. Even though foreign transmitters frequently deal with the latter subject the Soviet people are still not completely aware of how payment for medical care really works and where the Western worker gets the means to pay for the "exorbitantly expensive" treatment.

There should also be some broadcasts about electoral systems, judicial affairs and specifically about the independence of the judiciary. What would be quite interesting is a survey of the penal codes of the most important countries and comparative crime rate statistics and, furthermore, a description of the conditions of detention in the prisons.

One ought to absolutely avoid voicing too much pride in oneself in the broadcasts. The Soviet listener is so very tired of listening to hymns of praise in his own press and radio that even the slightest tones of self-praise immediately produce a reflex of mistrust--with the result that the listener will turn off his receiver. The same effect can be achieved by quoting too many figures.

When a report deals with unemployment in Western countries, for example, it should not be pointed out by how many percentage points unemployment has increased or decreased; instead one ought to stress what unemployment means, and what economic, social and psychological consequences it has. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary because the listener in the Soviet Union must understand more clearly what types of people will be involved most frequently in unemployment and why.

It is obvious that mistakes, misleading statements and irksome blunders ought to be avoided. The Voice of America (I believe it was in 1978) made Soviet listeners laugh with a Moscow report in which the correspondent became excited over the fact that it was hard to find coffee and black pepper in Moscow shops! Great God, what good is pepper if 15 kilometers from Moscow one sees only empty food shops, if in most large and small Russian towns meat is only sold according to lists of customers and if only invalids or diabetics, if only at weddings or in case of somebody's death--upon a certificate--is one able to obtain a few kilograms?

The length of this contribution does not permit us to go into detail on certain characteristics of individual radio stations broadcasting in Russian or to point out their merits or shortcomings. Let us be content with just a few sentences.

Naturally we like most of all the programs of Radio Liberty. We like them because of their diversity and their extent, but most of all because the people there understand our problems, they do not merely give us information. We find in them our Russian spirit and our Russian language. Radio Liberty is therefore considered as our national, our own station. This is unfortunately also clear to the authorities so they swoop down on Radio Liberty with the full power of their jamming stations. This station is therefore only rarely heard, particularly in big cities.

We are grateful to The Voice of America because of the timeliness and the surprising variety of information. One naturally sometimes would like the programs to have a bit more passion and sympathy. And then the permanent excuse: "The opinions of correspondents and commentators of the American press do not always agree with the standpoint of the United States' Government!" That is some sort of excusing bow to the other government that possibly might not like these programs. This station in its reports on America has the inclination to sweeten everything a bit and paint it golden. Over and over one can hear the underlying tone: "O, how beautiful everything is here!"

The BBC programs are varied and interesting despite all the restraint. One hears the opinion, however, that the BBC programs are a bit too "academic" and that they are mainly directed to the intelligentsia. We use this opportunity to express our respect to the senior BBC commentator Anatoliy Golderg; his contributions are always timely and of a special character.

The programs of Deutsche Welle are full of substance, interesting and intelligent. That station is at present perhaps the most frequently heard in the USSR. The irritating attempt to maintain distance from the listener is rare with regard to Deutsche Welle, matters are much rather called by their proper name. A valuable characteristic of that station is the ability to somehow combine logic and emotion.

Lacking engagement is the last thing one could charge the station Kol Israel with. But this engagement is expressed in a most special way: Only Zionist interests rattle in the earphones. [paragraph continues]

It is, therefore, probably no coincidence that Soviet jamming stations hardly hinder Kol Israel, while Voice of America, BBC and Deutsche Welle while not being openly jammed, are constantly being subjected to attempts to make them fade somehow, to weaken them or to overlap another station on them (mostly a foreign language program of Radio Moscow). With regard to Kol Israel the Soviet protectors of law and order can rest assured--the broad strata of the populace practically do not hear the Voice of America. [as published] The station does not merely offer just a few issues, it is characterized by a considerable portion of self-pride.

As sad as it may be, the programs of the Israeli radio contribute little to mitigating anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. Why must that be the way it is? Why can that station, without abandoning its national spirit, not report occasionally on Russian, Ukrainian, Baltic or even Chinese or Vietnamese problems? Why cannot the "Voice of Israel" without giving up the interests of Zion, muster its strength to become a "faculty of democracy" like the other Western stations?

Since we are on the subject, why cannot this station carry a few good programs on Zionism, its history and character, but factually, without the slants of Soviet propaganda? Why can it not become a faculty in the fight against anti-Semitism? Our country needs such a faculty, by God! In doing this one could revive history: One could report, for example, on the known Beilis affair (an anti-Semitic "ritual murder trial" in Kiev in 1913), or on the famous "Doctors' Plot" in Stalin's times, or on the known forms of open or covert discrimination by the state against Soviet citizens of Jewish origin.

There are also followers of and constant listeners to Swedish and Canadian radios. It would be desirable if these stations were also to eventually overcome the permanent stressing of the loyalty of their programs and their reserves attitude. In other words, they ought to have clearly in mind for whom they are broadcasting--not for the Soviet censorship, but for the people.

Since we are speaking of broadcasts, the freedom of broadcasting also should be mentioned. We appeal to the foreign language stations and the public of Western countries to protest actively against jamming, which is still being practiced by the Soviet Union and some states of the socialist bloc. This interference is not an expression of the will of the people, it is an action of our regimes that is directed against the people.

We do not want to speak of censoring the atmosphere here, but only of our physical contamination. Next to almost every large town, in the mountain passes in the Caucasus and in the Crimea stand powerful generators producing every hour and every minute innumerable decibels of senseless noise, spitting a cacophony of unnecessary tones into the atmosphere. In our times when everybody speaks so much of the contamination of water and land, almost nothing is being done against the barbarian contamination of the atmosphere.

A complete ban on jamming stations ought to be demanded, not only at the followup conference of Helsinki, but also at the various meetings dealing with protection of the environment, with biological and medical problems.

The significance of foreign broadcasts in Russian is immeasurable. Without possessing exact statistics we daresay on the basis of our personal experience gained in Soviet everyday life that practically everybody having a shortwave receiver hears Western programs.

Today these programs are being heard by all strata of Soviet populace: by professors and students, by workers and peasants, by former political prisoners and officials of the state apparatus. Party functionaries, journalists, justice officials and professional officers tune their receivers more and more frequently to these programs. The frequent attacks of IZVESTIYA, NEDELYA, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA aimed at "the voices of the CIA" are only evidence of the enormous influence the foreign programs have on the thinking of the people. At present in our days of expectation of future developments, these programs are especially important. (Signed) Viktor Nekipelov, Feliks Serebrov, November 1979.

ANTHOLOGY OF LEADERS' RECENT SPEECHES, ARTICLES REVIEWED

LD281639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed book review: "In Accordance with Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] Our party is tirelessly generalizing the experience of communist building and creatively elaborating Marxist-Leninist theory. "Following Lenin's behests," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birthday" says, "the CPSU is critically appraising what has been achieved, directing its efforts toward the solution of burning problems, boldly unearthing shortcomings and mobilizing communists and working people to make as effective use as possible of all the opportunities of developed socialism and to adopt a thrifty and proprietary attitude toward all the has been created by the people's labor." The results of the party's massive organizational and ideological and political activity are reflected in part five of the collection "The 25th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" (note) (XXV Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Theorii Praktiki. Part 5. Moscow. Political Literature Publishing House, 1980, 591 pages) which includes articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state published in the latter half of 1978 and first half of 1979.

The main direction of the party and people's efforts at the present stage is the creation of the material and technical base of communism. Success in this sphere means not only strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might but also widening opportunities for further improving the people's well-being and culture and the socialist way of life and molding the new man. The works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, especially the speeches in Baku, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug on 2 March 1979, and other materials in the collection provide a deep and multifaceted analysis of the next tasks in economic building, substantiate the ways and means of improving production efficiency and work quality and contain a clear-cut and realistic assessment of the achievements and difficulties in the development of the country's national economy. The Soviet economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan is an economy of truly majestic dimensions and this makes increasingly high demands as regards the coordination of the work of its individual components, as regards the observance of proportionality and as regards the strict fulfillment of state plans. Great attention is devoted to accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the use of fixed production capital and capital investments, raising the standard of labor organization and strengthening discipline. The solution of these tasks is the key to improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

Topical problems of the country's socioeconomic development are examined in the works of CPSU Central Committee Politburo members--"Speech at the Meeting of the Party-Economic Aktiv of Construction and Installations Workers and Operators at the Atommash Plant" by A.P. Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; "The Creative Force of the Great Ideas of October" by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; "Party Organizations at the Forefront of the Struggle for the Effective Utilization of Fixed Production Capital" and "A Powerful Factor in Our Development" by G.V. Romanov, first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; "The Improvement of Management--An Important Reserve for Improving Social Production Efficiency" by N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers--and "The Land of Creation, the Land of Exploits" by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The materials in the collection note that all our achievements are the result of persistent, selfless labor by workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and all nations and ethnic groups in the great Soviet Union. "The living creative work of the masses," V.I. Lenin said, "is the main factor in the new community spirit" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 35, p 57). The party sees it as its task to constantly intensify the effect of this factor, increase Soviet people's labor, social and political activity even more, reveal more fully their creative strength and develop socialist competition.

The society of nature socialism provides all the conditions for this. Our Soviet democracy is being widened and deepened. The friendship of the USSR peoples--the great motive force of communist creation--is becoming ever clear and stronger. Working people's creative potential increases with the growth of their consciousness and organization. These problems are examined in particular detail in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol and at the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation and in the works "The Great Force of Fraternal Unity" by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee; "Topical Tasks of Cultural Building in the Countryside" by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; "The USSR Constitution in Action" and the report on the draft USSR law on citizenship of the USSR by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and "The Language of our Unity and Cooperation" by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The Communist Party is constantly strengthening its ties with the masses, raising the scientific standard of leadership of social processes, improving the activity of the socialist state of the whole people and social organizations and stepping up organizational and political work among the masses. The authority and influence of the Leninist party are constantly growing because it pays unflagging attention to the qualitative growth of its ranks and to improving the militancy of organizations and the vanguard role of communists and their ideological tempering. This is one of the main conditions of the ever-increasing effectiveness of the education of Soviet people on the basis of the comprehensive approach put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress. The party is constantly concerned about strengthening the healthy ideological and moral atmosphere in all areas of social life, instilling consciousness and feelings of collectivism, comradeship, socialist patriotism and internationalism, instilling in every citizen of our country an implacable attitude toward shortcomings and manifestations of bourgeois views and morals and to mold an active life stance.

This range of questions is broached in all the collection's materials and particularly broadly in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and of CPSU Central Committee Politburo members--"At the Head of the Masses" by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; "Consistently Consolidating a Leninist Style in Party Work" by D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; "Speech at the Ceremonial Session of Postgraduates, Students and Teachers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences" by M.A. Suslov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; "The CPSU's Leading Role in the Development of the Soviet Armed Forces" and "A High Point in History" by D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; "Working for the People and with the People--the CPSU Leninist Tradition" by K.U. Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; of CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members--"Topical Questions of Moral Education" by G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; "Developed Socialism and Man's Ideological and Moral Education" by P.M. Masherov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; and of CPSU Central Committee secretaries--"The CPSU Bears Aloft the Leninist Banner" by I.V. Kapitonov and "The Motherland's Award Imposes an Obligation" by M.V. Zimyanin.

The successes of communist building in the USSR are closely bound up with the international situation--with the general successes of the fraternal countries' community, with the development of world revolutionary process and with the struggle for lasting peace and freedom of the peoples. The present situation in the world, questions of further strengthening comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and the development of the peoples' liberation struggle and new steps of the constructive and consistent Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state are profoundly revealed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's foreward to the book "The World of Socialism--the Triumph of Great Ideas," in his replies to the U.S. TIME magazine's questions and his statement in connection with the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation and in other materials in the collection.

The course of world events is increasingly determined by the growing might and unity of the socialist community countries and the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement which has now become the most influential political force of modern times, the activation of the peoples' struggle for national independence and freedom, for just, democratic relations among all states and against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. Problems of strengthening the world community of socialist states and the further development of the world revolutionary process are the subject matter of the speech "On the Laws of Friendship" delivered at the 33d CEMA session by the USSR delegation head Comrade A.N. Kosygin; the world "Real Socialism and its International Significance" and "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Communist International" by P.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and of "The Growing Force of International Interaction" by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Tremendously important and acute today are the problems of maintaining peace, preventing a world nuclear missile catastrophe and developing normal relations among all world states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Mankind's present and future depend on the solution of these problems. The Soviet Union is vitally committed to the durability of just and democratic peace and in the creation of favorable conditions for peaceful communist creation and it is pursuing a Leninist peace-loving policy in a consistent and principled fashion. These questions are examined profoundly and comprehensively in the collection. In addition to the aforementioned works, a painstaking and concrete analysis of them is to be found in the speeches "Very Important Present-Day Problems" (at the 33d UN General Assembly Session) and the speech at the Moscow 25 June 1979 press conference delivered by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Life demonstrates the truly scientific nature and profound historical approach of the Leninist party's foreign policy principles and the fruitful nature of its line in the solution of international problems. "The opponents of detente," we read in the collection, "are seeking to broaden the front of the offensive against it. On artificial, hypocritical pretexts the United States has begun to inhibit the development of commercial ties. It has even gone so far as to cancel deals that have already been concluded and to break signed contracts. An ostentatious curtailment of ties has begun also in the scientific and technical and other spheres. Washington has begun brazenly although fairly unsuccessfully to pressurize its allies into doing the same" (p 19). This was said by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev almost 18 months ago when the present U.S. administration was yet to find for its shift in the direction of cold war such pretexts by the United States and its myrmidons. A Marxist-Leninist analysis of foreign policy events has permitted a penetrating definition of the leading trends in the policy of the current tenants of the White House who have irresponsibly unleashed a new and unprecedented round in the arms race and are cramming their foreign policy actions with elements of adventurism.

Soviet people, as indicated by the CPSU and Soviet states' wide and restrained policy, have strong nerves. We will resist provocation. We are staunchly guarding of peace and we regard the future with confidence, focusing efforts on communist creation. The Leninist party is leading us along the correct, sure path, creatively developing and implementing revolutionary theory.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN AKTIV ON STATE TASKS

LD282340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Azerbaijan is among the eight union republics awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for its victory in all-union socialist competition in 1979. A meeting in Baku today of the party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic aktiv of the republic, together with representatives of workers' collectives was devoted to the presentation of the honorary award. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, who spoke at the meeting, told of the great upsurge with which the working people of the republic are struggling for the successful implementation of state tasks and socialist pledges.

ORDER OF LENIN AWARDED TO IVAN DMITRIYEVICH SERBIN

LD250026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ivan Dmitriyevich Serbin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is to mark his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and his 70th birthday.

EDITORIAL HITS SHORTCOMINGS IN RAILROAD TRACK MAINTENANCE

LD281007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Reliable Track for Trains"]

[Excerpts] More than 140,000 km of main lines railroad cover our country's territory, and industrial enterprises and organizations have over 90,000 km of access tracks. Keeping the track system in working condition is the responsibility of the corresponding railroad transport services. The speed of railroad traffic and the volume and quality of freight and passenger transport depend to a large extent on how well coordinated and organized their collectives are. Examples of conscientious labor and high production standards have been set by the Dzerzhinskaya division of the Gorkiy Railroad, the Baranovichi Division of the Belorussian, the Kranolimanskaya Division of the Donetsk, the Rostov Division of the North Caucasus and the Altay Division of the West Siberian Railroad and others. Sections of track under their jurisdiction are always in model condition. Yes, the country's track engineers possess good experience. At the same time considerable omissions and shortcomings are still encountered. For example, signs reach the editorial office from locomotive drivers expressing anxiety at the frequent speed restrictions imposed on traffic on some stages. As a rule, the reason for holdups is found in the unsatisfactory condition of certain sections of main line and the poor quality of work by a number of machinery depot and track section collectives. For this reason passenger and freight trains run late. Such instances are typical, in particular, of the Volga, South Urals, Kemerovzo, Transbaykal, Kuybyshev and other railroads.

Many of the shortcomings can be explained by the inadequate indicators by which track engineers' work is assessed. The fact is that the system of material incentives operating on main lines is not directly connected with increases in train speed, load or traffic frequency. Track engineers are still poorly provided with accommodation, they do not always have modern amenities and there is not enough transport for maintenance teams. Hence manpower turnover and cadre shortage. The Ministry of Railways Main Administration of Lines and the railroad administrations must show more concern for solving these burning questions and must help to insure that production collectives are fully manned by qualified workers and specialists. Major track repairs sometimes break down because of holdups in material-technical supply. In the past year, work remained uncompleted on 560 km of lines because the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy did not supply railroad workers with the necessary quantity of rail supports. But the metallurgists in turn were let down by the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises, which failed to meet its deadline for commissioning the Nzhne-Saldinskiy plant to produce these supports. Because of similar breaches of contractual obligations the introduction of durable, ferroconcrete ties is being delayed, and planned repair on a number of lines is breaking down. For successful work it is necessary to set to rights the uninterrupted supply of technical resources, spare parts, necessary materials and warm clothing for track engineers everywhere. The important task is to organize the timely passage of large freight trains through the sections of track and to maintain constant high speeds and observe train movement timetables precisely. The Main Administration of Lines must be more energetic in setting up highly mechanized subdivisions--machinery depots to fulfill the bulk of major work. This will allow comprehensive restoration of the track superstructure and bed to be carried out in a planned way. Restoration of points, bridges and grade crossings requires special attention. All main operations must be fulfilled comprehensively, using groups of machines. The duty of communists on the railroads is to lead the struggle for achieving high results at every machine depot and track division. Now, in the period of snowstorms and snow drifts, efficient organization of all track services is particularly necessary. Party committees must exercise strict control over work on clearing tracks of snow and insuring train movements according to timetable. And here it is essential to observe labor and technological discipline unswervingly.

BLACK SEA FARMERS TO USE AMMONIA TO INCREASE CROP YIELD

LD281034 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 28, TASS--This spring almost 40,000 hectares of cornfields along the Black Sea coast will be supplied with a high quality soil fertilizer, liquid ammonia, writes Moscow news information.

"A few years ago no fields were treated with liquid ammonia," says A. Nakonechnyy, head of the Odessa branch of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya central experimental laboratory. "We began to research this method by using small experimental plots where we established the correct amounts to apply. The experiment was then transferred to the fields. Winter wheat treated with ammonia yields 4.5 metric centners more grain per hectare, and corn--5.5 metric centners. The yields of sugar beet, vegetables and fodder crops are also noticeably increased.

If hay is treated with liquid ammonia its nutritive value will be much higher. Last year many farms in the region earned an extra 1.5 million roubles through the use of the highly efficient preparations.

In expanding the sphere of fertilizers agronomists are testing other chemical methods of increasing harvests. This spring 15,000 hectares will be treated with new chemicals for the first time.

ALTAYSKIY KRAYKOM ANNOUNCES GRAIN SALES PLAN

LD281448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Altayskiy Kray farmers are planning to sell 4 million tons of grain crops to the state this year. This was announced today at a plenum of the kraykom in Barnaul. Tasks in the implementation of the decisions of the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on increased grain and fodder production are being discussed.

"It was noted that in the course of the current 5-year plan the state has given the kray effective assistance: The sovkhozes and kolkhozes received 22,000 tractors, 14,000 grain harvesting combines and much other machinery.

"As a result, in spite of complex weather conditions in conjunction with a drought, procurement of bulk and succulent fodder increased. However, not enough has been achieved. The rates of growth enivsaged in the 5-year plan are not being met.

"The plenum defined a series of measures for a further increase in the production of grain crops and fodder. Much is to be done in raising the fertility of fields, in introducing a soil protection system of land cultivation, in the improvement of seed breeding and chemicalization.

"The task has also been set of bringing gross production of grain crops in the Altayskiy Kray up to 8.5 million tons within the next few years."